

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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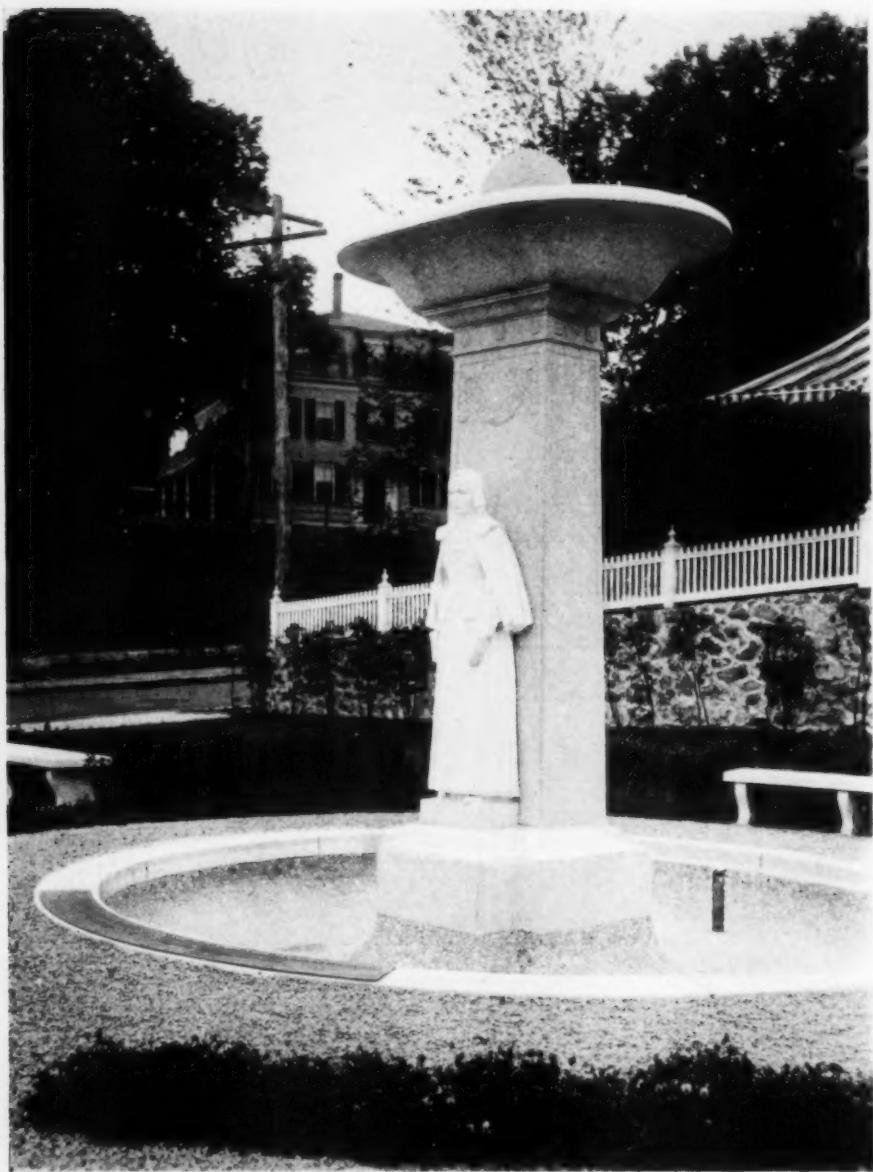
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PILGRIM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN ERECTED AT PLYMOUTH, MASS., BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN HONOR OF THE WOMEN OF THE MAYFLOWER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE No. 391

Dedication of Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, Massachusetts June 24, 1925

ON JUNE 24, 1925, national and state officers and members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in Plymouth, Massachusetts, to dedicate the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain erected by the Society in honor of the women of the *Mayflower* as its part of the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration of 1920. The town flung out its flags in recognition of the occasion, the main street being lined on both sides with upright rows of flags, in sockets along the curbing, and many houses displaying the colors. The weather was perfect—clear, warm, and beautiful.

The exercises took place at 2 p. m. in the historic First Parish Church of Plymouth, which faces down Leyden Street from Burial Hill. The church was full to overflowing when promptly at 2 o'clock the ceremonies began with the entrance of the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, walking with Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary

President General, and chairman of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee, and escorted by pages and color bearers carrying the flag of the United States, the State of Massachusetts, and the National Society, D. A. R., and followed by a long line of national and ex-national officers, speakers, State officers of the Massachusetts D. A. R., the state regents of many other States, members of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee and local committee of arrangements, town dignitaries, descendants of *Mayflower* passengers resident in Plymouth and other honored guests, marching two by two. The exercises were opened by Mrs. Minor, in whose administration as President General the memorial was undertaken and who had been appointed chairman of the Fountain Committee by the President General, Mrs. Cook, to carry the work to completion. After calling upon Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General, for the invocation, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the

audience led by a male quartet, Mrs. Minor gave a brief address, outlining the history of the fountain and paying tribute to the Pilgrim Mothers of the *Mayflower*, stating:

It is an inspiration to see and greet this assemblage of Daughters of the American Revolution, gathered together to do honor to the memory of the heroic women of the *Mayflower*—the Pilgrim Mothers of this nation. The Pilgrims belong to no one state or section of the country; they belong to all of us, whether we come from north or south or east or west. Their spirit and ideals are the spirit and ideals of America. Therefore, when in 1920 came the 300th anniversary of their landing, the whole country united in a great national celebration to do them honor.

In this Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, also had its share, and we are meeting here today to offer our tribute of love and remembrance to the memory of those noble and devoted women whose names honor our Fountain.

It is fitting at this time to give a brief history of our memorial.

To the Massachusetts Daughters belongs the honor of having initiated the movement which culminates in today's celebration.

It was at their suggestion that the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress of 1920 voted unanimously to take some part in the nation-wide celebration of this significant anniversary.

That same Congress elected the present speaker President General, hence it became her privilege to consider the best means of carrying into effect the vote. It seemed to her that a memorial of some kind was the form that our participation in this movement should take. This seemed more adequate to the occasion and more worthy of our Society than taking part in some program or pageantry that is soon forgotten. It also seemed to her that such a memorial should honor and recognize the women and little children who dared all and suffered all equally with the "Fathers" and who until then had been but little noticed.

To make a long story short, the idea of a memorial fountain was the result of an interview which she had in August, 1920, with the late Mr. Arthur Lord of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, a commission created by the United States Congress to formulate plans for the celebration. At this interview, held here in Plymouth, Mr. Lord suggested a fountain as a form of memorial not taken by any

other society, and as being very fitting for any site within the proposed area of reclamation of the waterfront surrounding the Rock.

This idea was presented to the National Board at its meeting in October, 1920, with the result that the Board voted in substance that the Society erect a fountain as a memorial to the Pilgrim women, and that its cost should not exceed \$25,000.

The contract for the erection of the fountain was placed in the able hands of McKim, Mead & White of New York, and the \$25,000 has been ready in our treasury since April, 1922.

We do not need to go into further detail, nor to explain delays, which through no fault of our Society nor of any concerned, postponed the accomplishment of our purpose beyond the Tercentenary year. When our present President General, Mrs. Cook, took over the chairmanship of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee on her entrance into office in 1923, we were still awaiting the adjustment of certain local complications not connected with our Society before proceeding with the work. Our President General finally secured the location on which our fountain stands, one of the three sites originally suggested by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, and from the beginning considered the most desirable by us had it not been surrounded as it was at that time by unsightly buildings and by a proposed parking space for automobiles. These features being removed, it is by far the finest of all the sites considered by our Fountain Committee, and we are fortunate in being able to secure it. It belongs to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in perpetuity as a part of the memorial park reservation on the waterfront, and is under the perpetual care of the Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

With the location decided, it was a very simple matter for your present chairman to resume the work which our President General so courteously placed once more in her hands. It has thus been my privilege to serve with our President General, Mrs. Cook, in bringing this work to completion, and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge once more her courtesy in making it possible.

My sincere thanks are also due to the members of our two Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committees for their constant support and interest in our work. They have been most helpful in bringing it to this successful conclusion.

I want also to acknowledge the never-failing enthusiasm and courtesy that we have met with from Mr. William Mitchell Kendall of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, and from our sculptor, Mr. Jennewein, who is with us today,

and with them we share our pleasure over this happy consummation of all our efforts.

In conclusion, and before I have the honor of turning over these proceedings to our President General, I want to add my tribute to those women in whose honor we dedicate our memorial today. Without them this nation could never have been established. Could men alone have made homes, and could any colony have succeeded that was *not* founded on homes? On their monument we say:

"They brought up their families in sturdy virtue and a living faith in God without which nations perish."

After daring the perils of the unknown ocean and the still more unknown land, after sharing with the men all the hardships and privations and sufferings of a voyage of weeks in a cockle-shell of a boat, and landing on a desolate and savage coast in the dead of winter, inhabited only by wild men and wild beasts, after experiences that might well overcome the hardest and most gallant nature, they settled down to the making of homes, with a faith in the daily presence and guidance of God which sustained them in every hour of need. Through hunger and starvation, through sickness and death which exacted the toll of half their number, they toiled on and endured, looking only toward the goal of their high calling in Christ Jesus. We hear far more about the Pilgrim Fathers than we do about the Pilgrim Mothers. While in no way wishing to detract from the rightful glory of the Fathers, nevertheless, it is time that the world realized the part that these women played in civilization. It is time that history took note of them. Rarely, if ever, are they mentioned by name, except in the genealogies, or by specialists in Pilgrim history. Their names, with few exceptions, are not household words on our tongues, like those of Miles Standish, or William Bradford and the rest. They figure only in the passenger list of the *Mayflower* and only as "Mary" or "Katharine," etc., wife of So and So. The family names of but few are given. The names of some are literally unknown, not even the baptismal name being recorded. These latter figure solely as the wives of the fathers, without further identification. We may read the tragic list for ourselves. The wife of John Tilly—who was she? By what name was she called in those terrific years of sorrow and suffering? The maidservant of the Carvers—who was she? What faithfulness and courage must have been hers to follow her master and mistress into such an adventure. Yet her name is lost and her identity sunk in oblivion. We have inscribed on our Fountain all the names that are known; we have cut them into deathless stone, that all coming generations

may read and remember. And we have so indicated the nameless that they may share in the immortality of the rest. Unknown soldiers of a future nation, we salute you.

Time does not permit my following the fortunes of these women through the grim years. This high privilege belongs to others. But I would like to close by pointing out that all was not tragedy in those women's lives. Gladness as well as sorrow came to them. Little children were born to them in the wilderness. The joys of home life, even in a savage land, were theirs. The Pilgrims were men and women in all the vigor of youth or early maturity, strong to labor, keen to enjoy. They were not old and decrepit, hard and austere, as is so often painted. Love of life and work, and a child-like faith were theirs, and they passed these qualities on to their children and their children's children, until a nation grew up, moulded along their lines. The inspiration was theirs of a common struggle for high aims and spiritual values, the joy of freedom, the strength which comes from bearing one another's burdens, the friendship that is born of mutual suffering and rejoicing and there was the gladness of success won by united effort as the years passed by and the colony grew and prospered. Through such times and conditions the women ordered their households in women's way, and quietly, cheerfully, bravely, prayerfully, faced the daily task and—founded a nation. They laid their full half of the foundations of this country. They set the pace and blazed the trail which we have followed ever since, and, please God, we still will follow it as long as the nation shall endure. Liberty-loving and God-fearing, bringing up their families in "sturdy virtue," character-builders and home-makers, these women are our example and our inspiration to higher things. While their spirit endures in our homes and our churches and our schools this nation can never perish from the earth. We honor ourselves in honoring them today. Here let us dedicate ourselves anew to the preservation of their memory and the fostering of their spirit and their faith. May the soul which they gave to America endure through all the ages and lead all mankind to the blessings of liberty and the victory of the spirit in which they lived and moved and had their being, trusting God and loving righteousness better than great riches and material power. God grant that we, too, may hold fast to that "living faith in God without which nations perish."

I come now to the very pleasant duty of turning over this meeting to one whom we are all anxious to hear from, one who has led our Society with honor and success, and one for whom we wish all the highest achievements

which the future may hold in store. It is her rightful privilege to preside over this meeting, to conduct its exercises, and to bring it to its successful conclusion.

I have the great pleasure of presenting our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The President General, in her interesting address, paid glowing tribute to the womanhood of the Pilgrim women and appealed for a perpetuation of their ideals of home and family life. She said:

It is a privilege to be here today upon this significant occasion. Five years of untiring devotion and of earnest endeavor on the part of our National Society are now come to a splendid fruition.

This should be, and I know is, a justly proud and happy day in the life of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, who has so fittingly been the able chairman for the Daughters of the American Revolution of the committee in charge of this project. Not only was the idea of erecting this fountain to perpetuate the memory of the heroic Pilgrim Mothers of the *Mayflower* conceived by Mrs. Minor during her term as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the necessary funds incident to its successful completion were also raised during her incumbency in office. Thus, in a very special sense this fountain is a tribute for all time to her patriotism and ability, as well as a memorial to the Pilgrim Women whose services it commemorates.

Those of us whose lives seem to have been directed toward an active participation in patriotic education and endeavor, are increasingly impressed with the value of such significant memorials as this one to the Pilgrim Mothers.

In typifying the ideals of the past we give form and substance to that which we would realize in the present and desire for the future. Over three hundred years have elapsed since the Pilgrims landed from the *Mayflower* upon the shores of the New World with high hopes and the devout determination that they would establish for themselves and their posterity the political and religious principles which they held to be the inalienable rights of free men.

Accompanying them upon this fearless quest were the women of their families—women who, during their girlhood in Old England and the time of their sojourn in Holland, had known the not inconsiderable comforts of the civilization of that era.

Forsaking their homes, their native land, all that custom and environment had made most

dear to them, they accompanied their husbands upon that journey across none too well charted seas into the perils and dire privations of a new land made up of an almost virgin wilderness and inhabited only by savages.

The rigors of cold, privation and unimaginable hardship which they were compelled to undergo during that first seemingly interminable winter and spring, crushed the life out of their bodies in many instances, but it is to their everlasting credit that it failed to break their courage or their marvelous sweetness and strength of character.

The Pilgrim Fathers were a godly company of brave men and true, whose like the world seldom produces. Battling against the terrors of starvation, biting cold, the treachery of unfriendly Indians and the insurmountable obstacles of illness and death, they held fast to their faith in God and their determination to maintain themselves in this New England where they had elected to establish their homes.

But the world has come to know that, doughty as were their souls, and firm as were their convictions, they never could have kept the faith and finished the established course, had it not been for the love, the tenderness, the sympathy and the spiritual morale of the Pilgrim Mothers. It was they who never failed in the crucial hours of discouragement and of threatened defeat. Theirs is the great unwritten epic of that marvelous achievement. Glorious as was its success, most inglorious would have been its failure but for the fervent courage and the undying hope which they bequeathed even in death to their husbands, their sons and their daughters.

It is not so much to their heroism, dauntless as it was, as it is to the ineffably sweet, sterling character of their womanhood, that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, bow our heads in tribute today.

Not in the history of the world is there a more shining example of wives forsaking all else and cleaving only unto their husbands, or of their following the Bible injunction, that "Thy ways shall be mine."

We hear much in this age of new freedom and of equality among the sexes, "of finding one's self," "of living one's life," "of expressing one's individuality and of not surrendering it at marriage." In this latter connection indeed the Lucy Stoner cult would dissuade our young women of today from assuming their husbands' names in marriage. Victims of some strange inferiority complex, they would persuade our feminists not to submerge their names and their fame at the altar. Children are to respectively refer to their fathers as Mr. Modern and to their mothers as Mrs. Feminism. The State Department is even

asked to issue passports to husband and wife under different designations. Such movements as these, ephemeral as they are, constitute an attack upon the family as a unit and as an institution and upon the honor and credit of the father's name established since the time when God gave Moses the ten commandments upon Mount Sinai.

There is no more vital opportunity for constructive work among the Daughters of the American Revolution than for them to steadfastly wage a constructive campaign against the strange "ism" "cults," social and political, that would in the name of "self expression" and of "personal liberty" lead the innocent and the foolish into the dangerous morasses of emotional license and depravity and make of them standard bearers of bolshevistic and communistic propaganda.

Today, as we think about the Pilgrim Mothers and of the priceless ideals they helped to establish for their progeny and the nation, I wonder if we women of today are as true to real love's high standards, if we are as earnestly seeking "a faith's pure shrine." When the real history of our day shall be written by the truthful and the wise, let us ask ourselves, can it be said of us, as it was of the Pilgrim Mothers, they taught their children self-control, modesty, thrift, industry and all the principles of right living, including a firm belief in God. Let us take counsel with ourselves too, as to whether we are sufficiently realizing the need for and the value of standing by, of following to the ends of the earth if need be, and of whole-heartedly co-operating with men of our families in the everyday concerns of life as well as in the pursuit of occupations which are of mutual concern to ourselves, to our homes, to our communities and to our nation.

I wonder, too, whether in this fast-moving twentieth century of ours, in this age of rapidly changing valuations, if we are giving our children sufficient love and tenderness, whether in truth we are seriously enough giving ourselves to the business of character-building.

Certainly it behooves both the men and the women of America to see to it that we do not in our generation sacrifice to the pacifist and the communist the bulwarks of liberty, justice, and righteousness which were established for us by the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers and those brave men and women of our nation's early history who came after them.

On this coming Fourth of July let us keep the fires of liberty brightly burning upon our own hearths and demonstrate to a waiting, watching world that we are likewise committed to those selfsame principles which actuated the Pilgrims of 1620 by registering ourselves for service in the Defense Test Day

or Muster Day celebrations of our respective localities. By so declaring our constancy to our tenets of democracy and our principles of constitutional government shall we prove ourselves worthy to enjoy the benefits for which the Pilgrims held their own well-being, "as dust in the balance against their sense of high duty and their fealty to high ideals."

In consecrating and dedicating this memorial to the women of an earlier time and the ideals for which they and their families dared all and risked all "that freedom should hold aloft an undimmed torch in this wide land," let us consecrate ourselves anew to our country and our homes. Let us show that we of this day and time are worthy to follow in their footsteps as helpmates and mothers, let us care as is right for the things of the body; but let us show that we care even more for the things of the soul, so that we shall keep inviolate the rich heritage that they have bequeathed us.

The hymn, "O Beautiful, My Country," was sung by the audience and greetings were given by Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, State Regent of Massachusetts, and by Mr. William T. Eldredge, first selectman of the town of Plymouth. The historical address of the day was then delivered by the Rev. Ashley R. Leavitt, pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church of Brookline, Mass. This was followed by the singing of Kipling's "Recessional," during which the officers and speakers marched out in the order in which they entered, and proceeded down Leyden Street to the fountain, where the dedicatory exercises were held. It was an inspiring and brilliant scene.

Along the entire length of this historic street, laid out by the Pilgrims three hundred and more years ago, stretched the long procession of D. A. R. officers in their bright summer frocks and wearing the blue and white ribbons denoting their rank, headed by the President General and Mrs. Minor and escorted by the Plymouth band playing martial music and the group of pages all in white with blue shoulder sashes and carrying flags. The street was lined on both sides by spectators and flags flew overhead from win-

dows along the route. After the officers came the congregation of Daughters and many hundreds of spectators bringing up the rear. On reaching the waterfront the whole procession swung left, passing the Rock under its classic colonnade and proceeding to the fountain, which holds a commanding position on the corner of North and Water Streets overlooking the harbor a few hundred feet to the left of the Rock. The town of Plymouth had policed the streets and the space surrounding the fountain, keeping it clear of the crowds that had collected. On reaching the fountain, the band took up its position on the right, the pages with the colors in front of them, while the President General, Mrs. Cook, with Mrs. Minor and General Leroy Sweetzer, representing the Governor of Massachusetts, halted in front of the fountain, allowing the rest of the procession and the spectators to mass themselves around them.

After the singing of "America the Beautiful" by the audience, accompanied by the band, the President General made the address of presentation in behalf of the Society and General Sweetzer, speaking for the Governor, accepted the fountain in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mrs. Cook then presented the sculptor of the figure of the Pilgrim Mother, Mr. Jennewein, who came forward and bowed his acknowledgments, but modestly declined to speak. After this Mrs. Minor announced the gift of a wreath presented by Colonel Walter Scott in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, while two pages brought it forward. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" and the benediction by the Rev. Alfred R. Hussey, pastor of the First Parish Church, after which an informal reception was tendered to the members and invited guests by Mrs. Charles L. Willoughby.

At 12:30 o'clock, preceding the exercises in the church, the President General, National and ex-National officers, the chairman and members of the Fountain Committee, the visiting State Regents, the State officers of the Massachusetts D. A. R., the speakers, and other invited guests, were entertained at luncheon at the Bradford Arms by the ten nearby Chapters of Massachusetts.

The fountain is of Deer Island granite and consists of a plain and massive square shaft supporting a lofty bowl at a height of about twelve feet, from which water pours in continual streams into a pool below. On the side of the shaft facing the harbor is the life-size figure of the Pilgrim Mother by the noted sculptor, Mr. C. P. Jennewein, of New York. It is cut in Knoxville marble and in its plain and simple dignity, dressed in Pilgrim garb, the figure expresses in face and attitude the faith, patience, strength, endurance and devotion of those pledged as were the Pilgrims to sacrifice and suffering in a worthy and a noble cause. The woman is depicted in the prime of life. On the opposite side of the shaft are the names of the women passengers of the *Mayflower* in whose honor the fountain is erected. Beneath them is the inscription: "They brought up their families in sturdy virtue and a living faith in God without which nations perish." On the rim of the lower pool is a bronze tablet bearing the inscription: "Erected by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Honor of the Heroic Women of the *Mayflower*. 1620—1920." Granite benches and a simple scheme of planting form an attractive setting for the fountain, which takes its place among the monuments on Plymouth waterfront as a work of which our Society may well feel justly proud.

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"O sweet September: thy first breezes bring
The dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's laughter,
The cool fresh air, whence health and vigor spring
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter!"

—Arnold.

IT HAS always seemed to me that all of us come to the "thirty days that hath September" with fresh vigor and enthusiasm as well as with new incentives and various good resolutions.

Vacation days have literally carried some of us from "Dan to Beersheba." But whether we have wandered far from our own hearthstones or have remained at home—we are in all probability facing this new season of the year with certain beliefs, convictions and suggestions with regard to our general civic welfare and the well-being of our Society. The summer has brought many valuable recommendations from fellow-members which, as the President General, I not only hope to personally profit from, but to pass on to the membership at large, so that all may benefit thereby. Will not more of you consider this a special invitation to communicate freely with me and to give me the benefit of advice and suggestion which may prove helpful to all of us and to the organization itself?

On the 11th of this coming October our Society celebrates the thirty-fifth anniversary of its organization. It is hoped and desired that all Chapters will commemorate this day in some significant fashion. In this same issue of the Magazine, the Historian General is presenting certain valuable suggestions as to how Chapters and their members may make the day memorable in this year of our Lord 1925. Would it not be a wonderful thing if on October 11 each Chapter could have an inspiring Rally Day, with each member presenting a new Magazine subscription and the name of a friend of known Revolutionary descent who had pledged herself to apply for membership in the Society?

Our Magazine is edited by a woman for women. It is not just a magazine, but a thoroughly national institution, serving the viewpoint of patriotic women. Month by month it carries not only the news of our organization, but timely special articles written by the best authorities. Throughout the entire year its contents are varied, but always uniform in quality. Why not let it fully serve and interest the wider field of readers that it should?

As a Society we are the nation's greatest organized feminine force and asset in the maintaining of patriotic ideals and those helpful, law-observing forms of civic endeavor which contribute to the well-being of the individual and of the Republic. To be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society is to be allied with the constructive forces in our land

which are striving to develop the highest quality of citizenship and preserve under right and proper conditions those great principles of personal and governmental liberty proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed to all law-abiding citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

By a happy coincidence, September is the natal month of Samuel Adams, one of the fathers of the Revolution, and of John Marshall, the great interpreter of the Constitution, as well as the month in which the Constitution was signed in 1787.

Upon Constitution Day, this September 17, as well as upon every other day throughout the year, it behooves us to remember, and to teach others to remember, that we have not outgrown the Constitution by any manner of means and that, in spite of all the good which it has accomplished for the United States of America and for the world, it has not even fully attained the great ends for which it was framed. This final goal undoubtedly lies generations beyond us. Neither will it be attained by multitudinous shifts and changes, but only by adherence to its great principles as laid down by its framers.

As Daughters of the American Revolution, let us be resolved that we shall constantly heed the danger signals of history and do all that lies within our power to pass on unimpaired to future generations this sacred heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers in the Constitution of the United States.

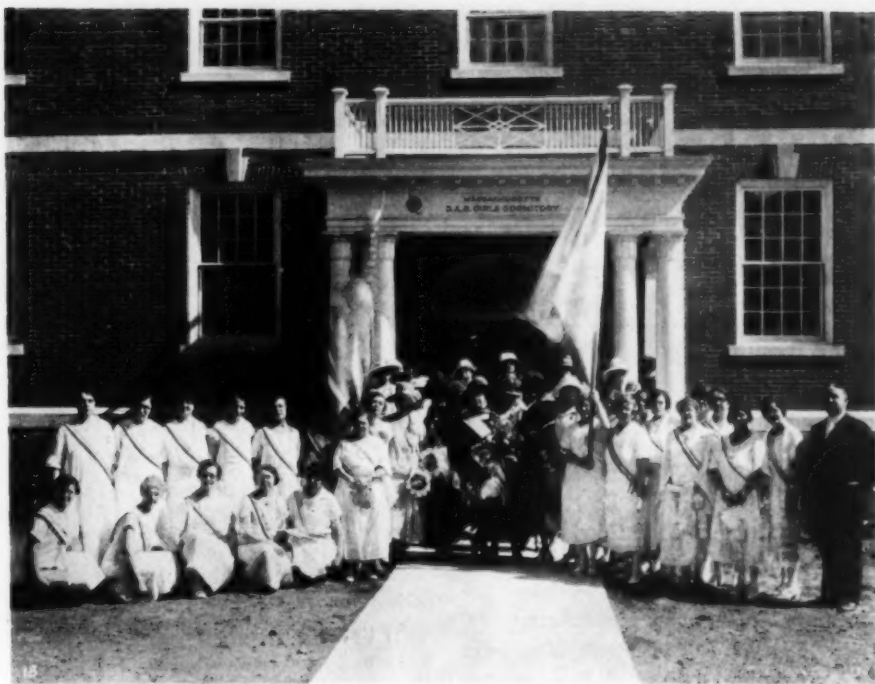
During the summer I chanced upon these anonymous verses in a Western newspaper, which have such a lilt and an uplift as well as a friendly bit of cheer and urge to them that they seem to fit in with September days and September resolutions:

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill:
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,
And some highway happier make:
If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass—
But the liveliest bass in the lake.

We can't all be captains; we've got to be crew.
There's something for all of us here.
There's a big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;
If you can't be the sun, be a star:
It isn't by the size that you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are.



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS AT DEDICATION CEREMONIES

Massachusetts Girls' Dormitory, American International College

BY EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

Vice-President General and State Chairman of the Dormitory

THE newly completed Girls' Dormitory for the American International College at Springfield, Mass., built by the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, was dedicated on June 23, 1925. The building stands as a monument to the high ideals and endeavors of these patriotic Massachusetts women, the whole State coöperating in making possible the housing of forty-six more girls, and offering them the advantages of a college training.

The thought back of all the work has been to bring to the young men and wo-

men students an appreciation of good citizenship and American ideals. The college in no sense attempts to overlap, or to compete with, the public school system. But, rather, it aims to supplement it and to adapt education to the conditions presented by that factor in immigration that needs training. Its theory is plain living and high thinking.

At the State Conference, held in October, 1922, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, then chairman of Patriotic Education, presented in a recommendation the imperative need of a Girls' Dormitory at that

time, owing to the constant demand for entrance by students longing to have the opportunity for this type of education, and having to be turned away because of lack of room.

As an outcome of Mrs. Hurd's recommendation, Mrs. Elmer H. Allen moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter of the proposed dormitory and report to the Conference to be held in Boston in March, 1923. In accordance therewith, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway appointed the following special committee: Chairman, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Mrs. Elmer H. Allen, Mrs. George R. Blinn, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Mrs. Edwin R. Fiske, Miss Julia T. Pevey. The following names were added and also served on the dormitory committee: Mrs. Arthur H. James, Mrs. H. P. Macintosh, Mrs. John B. Richards, Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, Mrs. Sanford E. Thompson.

The matter was presented to the Conference by Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, then State Regent, and, on motion of Mrs. Frank B. Hall, duly seconded, the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Dormitory were unanimously adopted, viz.: That the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution build a Girls' Dormitory for American International College. It was indeed a satisfaction, both to the committee and to the conference, that this motion was unanimously carried without a single dissenting voice. Mrs. George Minot Baker, the newly elected State Regent and enthusiastic sponsor of this work, asked this same committee to serve again.

The method of raising the money has been interesting and effective. Being a State affair, it was hoped to give every woman a chance to share in it. The cost

of the Dormitory is \$60,000, to be paid in three years' time. With 8,000 members, this gave a numerical unit of \$7.50 to work on. And that it might be fair for large Chapters as well as small, each Chapter was urged to assume its proportionate share of its membership times this sum. No woman was asked to give that amount, but each was urged, as far as possible, to try to earn or solicit this sum. Furthermore, even though three years was given for payment, the committee has endeavored to reach the ideal of having \$20,000 a year paid into the State Treasury, so that the burden of payments would not be too difficult in the end, and enable the chapters to carry on their work for the National Society at the same time. This plan has worked splendidly.

At the end of the first year over \$21,000 was in the hands of the State Treasurer; and the work is well on its way towards the third year's goal.

The first three chapters paying their proportionate shares were: Old Oak Chapter, of Grafton; Abigail Batcheller Chapter, of Whitinsville; and Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter, of Newton Highlands.

On November 12, 1924, the corner stone was laid by the State Regent, Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon. A box was placed within the corner stone containing a State Year Book and a complete history of the dormitory work, and presented to the State Regent by Mrs. George G. Bulkley, the Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield. The building is of red brick, with porches and white trimmings, and adds beauty to the college campus.

June 23, 1925, will be a date long to be remembered by those who were privileged to attend, for, before a large audience of visitors and the student body,

with many national officers and many visiting State Regents, with the entire State Board on the platform, and all those who had served so faithfully on the committee, our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who graced the occasion with her presence, dedicated the building with the following inspiring address:

"It has always seemed to me that buildings take on something of the dignity and purpose of the great and noble uses to which they are dedicated. So let us hope that it shall be with this structure. We dedicate in it today far more than a product of the builder's art and skill, worthy as is that product.

"Through the generosity and broad-visioned patriotism of Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, we consecrate in this Dormitory for the Women Students of the American International College a gift from women to women. Made possible by high hopes and desires, loving thought and care, and earnest self-sacrifice, it is the wish of its donors that it may prove a comfort, a blessing and an inspiration to those who are to occupy it while they are being trained for the great life-work to which they have so unselfishly dedicated their talents and endeavors.

"It is impossible, perhaps, for those who have not been closely associated with this project to realize the time, the initiative, the subordination of self and the compelling fervency of spirit which have been given to this undertaking by the State Regent of Massachusetts, Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, by the Chairman of the Endowment Committee, Mrs. Russell William Magna, and by the various Chapter Regents, as well as by hundreds of individual Daughters. Naturally, as their President General, I have a very human pride and joy in this gratifying monument which represents the crowning of their labors. In this endeavor, as in all others, they have truly striven, not for themselves, but for others.

"I can well imagine, too, with what satisfaction and pleasure Dr. McGown, the able and untiring President of this institution, and his splendidly coöperative Faculty and Board of Trustees, come to this hour, which represents the fruition of at least another one of their earnest prayers and aspirations.

"May this building prove to be but the central structure, as it were, in a unit of many more buildings which the success of those who use this one may inspire in the hearts of those of us who, while we cannot give our lives to the noble profession of teaching, can yet feel

that we have lent a helping hand in smoothing the way of those who have dedicated themselves to the noble causes sponsored by this college.

"In this day, given over in a very special sense to thanksgiving for benefits received, let us also give thanks for the great student stream of youth which has been and is flowing through this institution in diligent search of eternal truth. May its influence be so widespread that it will extend among all nations and unto all the peoples whose descendants are here represented.

"Unique in its mission and service to humanity, constituting in itself a composite of all the nations and all the creeds that have been blended into the making of our great nation, The American International College represents at once the democracy and the opportunity of this, the greatest Republic in the world today. In its significant name, its students and graduates have at once a proud challenge and a great responsibility. It is for you to strive to make this America of ours more truly an America the beautiful, an America observing law and order, an America upholding and defending the Constitution of the United States against the menace of irrationalism and bolshevism, an America conserving the best and finest traditions of a glorious past, an America facing the dawn of an even more magnificent future. It is to such Americans as you, the graduates of this college, with your superior educational advantages, that we are depending upon for leadership in clear thinking, righteous living, and ennobling service for God and country. May you fulfill for all the years to come the high hopes and expectations which we have for you and for this college today.

"And now, by virtue of the office conferred upon me by the Daughters of the American Revolution, I do hereby solemnly dedicate and consecrate this Dormitory to the service of our Maker and the benefit of humanity in the name of its happy donors, the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Of this building it is our hope and belief that it may always be said of it, as Henry Van Dyke has very beautifully written concerning a certain house:

"The Cornerstone in Truth is laid,
The guardian walls of Honour made,
The roof of Faith is built above,
The fire upon the hearth is Love.
Though rains descend and loud winds call,
This happy house shall never fall."

The State Regent, Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, presented the building to Chancellor McGowan, saying, in part:

"God be praised for our ancestors, who fought for our flag and our rights, but all

praise and love to our women, whose devotion and patriotism chasten and strengthen the hearts of the foreign-born in these days.

"There are no dividing barriers of creed or race or color in this gift. We hope its influence may be felt not only in Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, but in the nation and across the sea. To you, Massachusetts Daughters, I extend my congratulations on your wisdom and foresight in erecting this building as now we dedicate it to the majestic ideals of Home and Country, pledging our faith in American International College and its great work for Americanism.

"Mr. President, in behalf of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, it is my great honor to present to American International College this dormitory for the girls, realizing to the full what it means to them to have our support and love and our interest in the great work which they are preparing to do, than which there is none greater in America today."

The complete program of the exercises is as follows:

Processional, led by the Girl Scouts Drum Corps of Springfield; "America"; American's Creed; Invocation by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode; Welcome, by His Honor,

Fordis C. Parker, the Mayor of Springfield; Response, by the Vice-President General, Mrs. Russell W. Magna; Music, by the Girl Scouts Drum Corps of Springfield; Address, by the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; "America, the Beautiful," sung by the Student Body; History of the Dormitory, by Vice-Chairman of the Dormitory Committee, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd; Music, by the Girl Scouts Drum Corps of Springfield; Giving over of the Dormitory to the College by the State Regent, Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon; Acceptance, by the President of American International College, Chester Stowe McGown; Music, by the Girl Scouts Drum Corps of Holyoke; Doxology; Salute to the Flag; Music, by the Girl Scouts Drum Corps of Holyoke; Benediction, by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Annie G. Elliot; Recessional, led by the Girl Scouts Drum Corps of Holyoke.

One thing that has marked the erection of this building has been the joyous cooperation of every chapter, the love and loyalty expressed by each and every member during the three years that we have been working to bring this endeavor to fulfillment.



DORMITORY ERECTED BY MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS AT AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE AT A COST OF \$60,000.00

Address of John G. Sargent, Attorney General

Delivered at the 34th Continental Congress, N. S., D. A. R.

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ONE hundred and fifty years ago occurred the culmination of a course of thought which had been growing in the consciousness of the English-speaking world for a long time: the full development, the birth, of an idea which finally, after months of deliberation by the greatest and wisest body of men in all history, was cast in words:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this *Constitution* for the United States of America."

Before this period, the theory of government was that the rights of the people were granted them by their rulers, in

whom resided the right to govern. In full accord with that theory of government were Magna Charter and the other great charters of liberty and rights; the people enjoyed liberties, the right to regulate

their own conduct in defined, limited matters, because those liberties and rights were granted them by the source of power.

In our system the source of all power, the right to govern, was recognized and declared to be in the people themselves; and lawmakers, executives, judges, officials of any kind—rulers, if we may call them such—had and have authority only so far and so long as such

authority was granted them by the people.

Descent from the men who took part in the great event of the development of this theory of government—the political separation of a part of the territory of



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HON. JOHN G. SARGENT, ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES

America from the then English nation—is the prized mark of distinction of the members of this illustrious organization of women.

It is, and justly so, a source of pride and satisfaction to know that in one's veins circulates the blood of some one of those who made the struggles, the sacrifices, who underwent the sufferings, which made that great event possible.

It is a worthy thing to commemorate, by the spoken and written word, by monument and tablet, the men and events of that great hour; for it is only through and because of their struggles, their sacrifice, and their suffering that we enjoy the blessings of liberty today.

But, in the celebration of the deeds of those heroes, of the events in which they took part, we must bear in mind that it is they whose deeds were great, and not get in the way of thinking that we are greater and more worthy because we are descended from them. Every man is a worthy and useful member of society only as he makes himself so. It is of no avail to a woman to be able to point out that her ancestor was a member of Washington's Life Guard in the terrible suffering of Valley Forge, unless she herself is doing something.

The fact of her proud heritage ennobles not, unless it bears fruit in spurring her to nobler conduct.

The woman of the year of our Lord, 1925, occupies a far different position in the political world, on the surface of things, than did the woman of 1775; and yet, by the inexorable laws of nature, laws which cannot be changed by legislation or constitutional amendment, the woman of 1925 is the mother of the nation, and the duties of the mother to her family are exactly the same now as then; her responsibility for the character

of the generation which follows her is as great as was that of her great-great-grandmother. It is she, and she only, who can make or mar the life of the nation by daily instilling into the life of the child from its first conscious moment a spirit of obedience to the rules of society of which he is a part, or allowing him to start to grow up, and grow up in selfish defiance of everything but the promptings of his own desires and pleasures for the moment.

It is she, and she alone, who can instill into the mind and consciousness, into the character of the child, making it a habit, a part of him, to be helpful, to do something to justify his existence, to be useful.

It is she, and she alone, who can instill into him the beauty of truthfulness.

It is she, and she alone, who can make men thoughtful at all times to regard the difference between mine and thine.

The child draws his inspiration for truth or falsity, for kindness or cruelty, for obedience or rebellion, for usefulness or dependence, from his mother just as surely as he does the nourishment for his body, and he receives it from her just as willingly and easily.

This is so because it is nature, and nothing can take the place of it. No amount of schooling, of preaching, of lecturing, of legislation, can take the place of the mother's influence.

The women of America can and will make or break the nation by what they teach their children before the age of ten.

We read and hear a great deal of talk about woman's part in politics; about the purifying and ennobling influence of her participation in the affairs of government. To all this I subscribe, and for its continuance and extension I am willing to work, if it is undertaken and carried on

in addition to the work, the duties, which nature has imposed upon her, and which cannot be discarded or neglected without injury, without ruin, to the very body politic in the councils of which she aspires to sit in a front seat.

In this country, under our system, the government in the last analysis is the whole people. Of what avail can it be to undertake to administer the laws, however wholesome and beneficent they may be in their theory, in their language, to carry on a public government of a people composed of adults who in childhood and youth have lived utterly without restraint, and have been taught, or at least allowed to think, that rules of conduct are made to be followed and obeyed by others, but each can and will do as he pleases; if a rule of his father's house interferes with his pleasure he will call it unpopular, and disobey it. His brothers and sisters will not tell on him if he disobeys a rule which is unpopular with him, because there are other rules which are unpopular with them and which they like to disobey, and anyway mother wants us all to have a good time, and not spoil our fun by paying attention to rules.

The responsibility for curing, for preventing, this state of mind in the child is primarily upon that child's mother; if I may repeat, no nurse, no teacher, no professor, no chaplain, no legislator, governor, or judge—nobody—can assume or discharge that responsibility for her.

This state of mind, once allowed to become a part of the character of the child, persists in the youth, in the grown-up, and is almost impossible of eradication from the man and woman. It is the source, the root; of the notion, so prevalent just now, that if a law is enacted which interferes with one's desires, with what he pleases to call his, personal liberty, because this is the land of liberty,

he is morally entitled to disregard it, and is morally justified in winking at its violation by others.

Ours is indeed a land of liberty, a government of liberty, but of liberty under law.

The law is a rule of conduct decided upon, imposed by ourselves. We make it, and so long as it is the law we must abide by it, or we assist in tearing down every defense of our liberty, every defense of the weak individual against the strong.

Now I presume, I feel quite certain, you are wondering why I am talking on such a subject in this presence.

The reason is this. I feel very strongly on this subject. I am in the presence of, invited to address an audience of the flower of American womanhood; an audience of those who stand for and are the representatives of the wealth, the culture of, and, above all, the patriotism of the founders of our great nation.

Every woman who wears the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution not only has the distinction of tracing her ancestry to one of the heroes of a hundred and fifty years ago, but she bears the burden of responsibility for so conducting her life as to exemplify the virtues of those heroes.

We all stand for obedience to the law, for living in accordance with the established rules of society, because that is the duty of every good citizen. You, Daughters of the American Revolution, must so stand, you must so live, because the blood that is in you demands you to be worthy of it; because more than your learning, more than your culture, more than any other possession, your proud heritage of a great ancestry sets you apart and causes a fierce light to beat upon you, and demands that you be and

act worthy of your sires; that you, of all citizens, in your high places by precept and example say and show to those having less exalted incentives to right action, to everybody:

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets. I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled."

To swear to support the Constitution does not signify, if that oath be taken with the mental reservation "except when my pleasure or my convenience run contrary."

Allegiance to country means obedience to its laws—whole-hearted loyalty, in the market place and in the home, where the next generation will see and learn it daily and hourly until it becomes a part of their very selves.

I make this appeal to you now, I take this opportunity to present this subject

in this bald way, because as I go about among people of refinement, of wealth, of power, I, from time to time, hear things said which show me there is a lack of thought, of consideration and realization of whither leads this view, this notion, that a law of the land, made by and for all, is not binding upon the consciences of those who have the means and the desire to violate it in private.

It leads toward anarchy.

I fear this laxity of thought, this indifference, and I know that your patriotism, your devotion to the welfare of our country, your aspiration to be worthy of your great forebears, once aroused, will be the mightiest force that can be exerted to set the thoughtless of the country right about face, and make them see the danger to the country of wilful disregard of law.

The country is safe, society is safe, when the law is obeyed, not because it is enforced.

Restoration of "Old Ironsides"

DESCENDANTS of officers and seamen who served on the famous fighting frigate, "Old Ironsides," now rotting at her moorings in the Boston Navy Yard, are raising \$12,000 for a mainmast and its rigging as their part of the \$500,000 fund to restore the historic ship. Commander Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. Navy, retired, is a descendant of Commodore William Bainbridge, who commanded the *Constitution* when she destroyed the British frigate *Jawa* off the coast of South America in 1812. He has organized a committee to reach all descendants of the crews and officers who served on this ship from 1797 to 1882, when she went out of commission. Commander Hoff hopes to organize a permanent society of "Old Ironsides" descendants and requests that they communicate with him at Third Naval District Headquarters, South and Whitehall Streets, New York City.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

History of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, 1820-1920, by John Frederick Lewis. Philadelphia.

Here is presented the story of the oldest free library in America and biographical sketches, with genealogical data, of the members of the early management. The Apprentices' Library, instituted 1820, had its inception that year in the parlor of a Philadelphian, Thomas Kimber, who, with Daniel B. Smith and Samuel L. Shober, constituted those present. There, it was determined to call a public meeting at Carpenter's Hall "to consider the difficulty which young people encountered to obtain suitable reading matter," and "to deliberate upon the propriety of forming a company" for the establishment of an Apprentices' Library.

Accordingly, the Library was launched, "contributions of money and books were solicited, John H. Wilts, who was a school teacher and author of a book on physics, was elected Librarian, a table, desk, 24 chairs, and candlesticks" were procured."

The members of the Society signed the constitution, as was the custom in those days, "and the names," says the author of the History, "read like a Philadelphia Blue Book or Social Register" and "it is interesting to observe that one woman signed the articles, Elizabeth Marshall, the granddaughter of Christopher Marshall, the diarist."

The successive growth of the Library necessitating moves into larger quarters is dealt with in an interesting manner. Up to 1841 "the use of the Library had been confined solely to apprentice boys," but at this date, "although a difference of opinion prevailed for some time in the committee, they eventually agreed upon an elaborate report in favor of the girls." In 1869 the benefits of the Library were further extended to the use of "all" who would comply with its regulations.

The book is profusely illustrated with portraits of the early officers of the institution, the signatures to the constitution, and interior and exterior views of the Library in its various places of occupancy.

Daily Stories of Pennsylvania, by Frederick A. Godcharles. Milton, Pa.

This is a collection of stories by this author which appeared in various newspapers under the title of "Today's Story in Pennsylvania History," arranged according to the calendar, and not chronologically. Therefore, it comprises three hundred and sixty-five stories or chapters, uniform in length, covering nine hundred and twenty-four pages, with thirty-three additional pages of valuable index, and is handsomely bound in leather.

It is a work replete with data on Pennsylvanians and their part in the history-making of that State. The stories were prepared from many sources, including original manuscripts. Among the contents is noted the following chapters, or stories, relating to the Revolutionary period:

Mutiny in the Pennsylvania Line; Amusing and Memorable "Battle of the Kegs"; Bank of North America, First incorporated Bank in the United States, Commenced Business; Militia Organized at Provincial Council Meeting; Great Indian Conference Begun in Easton; Benedict Arnold Arrested for Conduct in Philadelphia; West Boundary in Dispute—Jail at Hannastown Stormed; Simon Girty, the Renegade, and Indians Attacked Fort Laurens; Andrew McFarlane, Captured by Indians at Kittanning; General Clark Began Draft for Troops in Drive Against Detroit; Colonel Daniel Brodhead Arrives at Fort Pitt to Fight Indians; Frightful Slaughter of Indians at Gnadenhuetten; Land Set Apart for Revolutionary Soldiers; Military Laws Repealed by Import Act; Peter Pence, Indian Fighter, Captured; Bethlehem Hospital Base During Revolution Moved; Flight of Tory Leaders from Pittsburgh; Lafayette Executes Skillful Retreat at Mattson's Ford; Meschianza, Stupendous Entertainment for Sir Wm. Howe; Massacre at French Jacob Groshonbong's in Union County; Pennsylvania Meets British in Action; General Edward Hand Relieved of Command Following Squaw Campaign; Indians Captured James McKnight, Assemblyman; Captain John Brady, Noted Hero, Killed by Indians; etc.



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CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ON THE EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL AT THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES ON MARCH 4, 1925. THE ARMY "COLORS" FOR THE PRESIDENT ARE HELD BY A SOLDIER STANDING IN THE BACKGROUND AT THE RIGHT

The President's Flag

BY KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

THE adoption of a personal flag for the President of the United States and the question of creating a proper design therefor gave rise to some of the most heated and interesting controversies in the annals of heraldry. The history of this flag, covering a period of over fifty years, is one long record of changes and restorations, until finally, in 1916 was evolved the President's flag as it is today.

Of real significance is the fact that the President's flag originated in the Navy. The Naval Regulations of April 18, 1865, issued by the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, prescribed that on the occasion of the visit of the President on board a man-of-war the American ensign was to be displayed at the main. This was the first order authoritatively to prescribe a flag denoting the presence of the President on board a national vessel. In Article III of the section devoted to military honors, ceremonies, and salutes, it is directed that:

When the President of the United States shall

visit a vessel of the Navy, he shall be received as follows: The boatswain will attend the side with eight side boys; the side shall be piped. The yards shall be manned at the moment when the bow oars of the boat in which he is embarked shall be tossed; the men on the yards of the fore and main masts facing aft, and those of the mizzen-mast, forward; all the officers of the vessel shall be arranged in line upon the quarter-deck, according to seniority, in full uniform. The full marine guard shall be paraded. The President shall be received at the gangway



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THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG WAVING FROM THE BALCONY OF THE WILLAM HOTEL, WASHINGTON, IN AUGUST, 1923. THIS HOTEL WAS THEN THE TEMPORARY WHITE HOUSE, WHERE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RESIDED FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING

by the Admiral, Commodore, or Commanding Officer, and such other officers as he may designate to assist in the reception. When the President shall reach the deck, the flag or pendant usually worn shall be struck, and the American ensign displayed at the main. All officers and men on deck, the guard excepted, shall uncover their heads, the guard shall present arms, the drums shall give three ruffles, the band shall play the national air, and a salute of twenty-one guns shall be fired;¹ the men on the yards shall lie in and lie down at the last gun. The same ceremonies shall be observed when the President leaves the vessel; the yards shall be manned as he crosses the gangway; at the last gun of the salute the men on the yards shall lie in and lie down, and the ensign at the main shall be struck. If other vessels of the Navy be present, they shall man their yards at the moment the ensign is displayed at the one visited, and shall also fire a salute of twenty-one guns, unless otherwise directed by the senior officer present. On passing such vessels, their sentinels shall present arms, the drums shall beat three ruffles,² and the band shall play the national air.

The next year, however, a notable change took place. The Naval Signal picture, issued in 1866³ by the Bureau of Navigation, shows the President's flag as a rectangular Union flag or Jack of dark blue, studded with horizontal rows of white stars, one star for every State. This was the first *distinctive* flag used by the President, and was introduced during the administration of President Andrew Johnson. Moreover, it was a most unfortunate innovation, for in the Navy the Jack at the foremast is a signal for pilot. Thus, in the case of a ship with only one mast, the same signal would be used for

both President and pilot, or even in case of a ship with two masts, the signal might easily be mistaken. Furthermore, at that time, a Jack at the rigging was a signal of distress. As the President, when aboard, is supposed to be treated with all the honor due the supreme dignitary of the land, this signal would hardly be complimentary. Luckily, it soon went out of use and the Naval Signal Book of 1869 again shows the American ensign as the "flag to be hoisted at the main of vessels and in the bow of boats when the President of the United States is on board."⁴ The American or national ensign was thus restored and remained in use until 1882, when a further and more radical change occurred.

On August 9, 1882, General Order No. 300 of the Navy Department, issued by Secretary William E. Chandler, and approved by President Arthur, provided that "the flag of the President of the United States shall consist of a blue ground with the arms of the United States⁵ in the center."

It is interesting to note that for thirty-three years a President's flag had been flown by the Navy before any provision for such a flag was made by the Army. It was not until March 28, 1898, that General Order No. 13, issued from the Adjutant General's Office, by direction of the Secretary of War, was added to

¹ At the present time four ruffles are given on the drum and four flourishes sounded on the bugle.

² See also the U. S. Naval Signal Code, 1867, prepared by Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

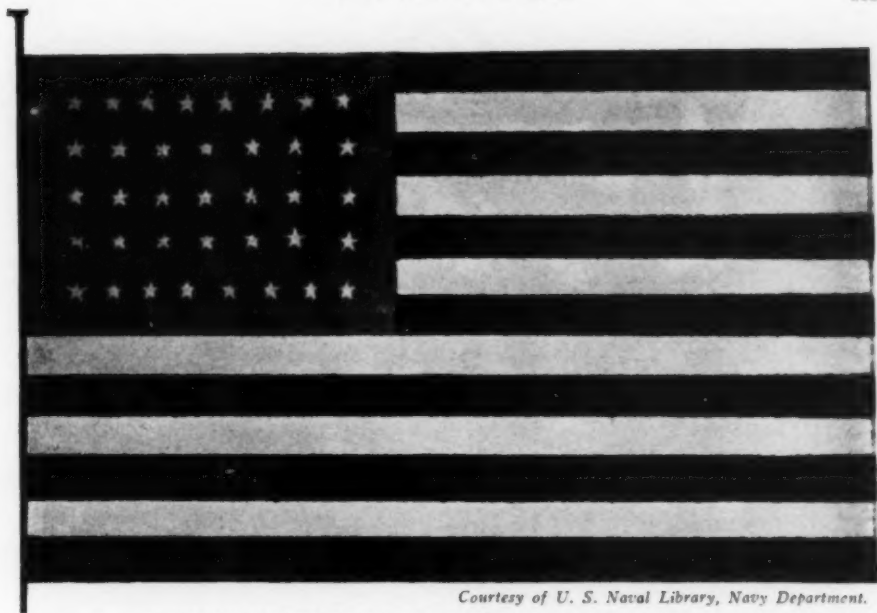
³ This instruction was promulgated in a circular order of December 31, 1869, sent by the Bureau of Navigation to all officers commanding squadrons, and was subsequently included in the Naval Regulations of 1870.

⁴ The official coat of arms of the United States, in proper colors, is as follows: Argent, six pallets gules, a chief azure, borne on the breast of an American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch with 13 fruits; in his sinister a sheaf of as many arrows all proper; above his head a sky azure charged with as many mullets of the field, 1, 4, 3, 4, 1, with a halo of rays or, and encircled with clouds proper; in his beak a scroll of the last with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

¹ The presidential salute has not always been 21 guns. For instance, in 1812 and 1821 it was the same as the number of States, i. e., 18 and 24, respectively. In 1821 the President and Vice-President received the same number of guns; before this time the Vice-President received only 15 guns. After 1841 the President was accorded a salute of 21 guns and the Vice-President 17. (Officers' Manual, 1909, by Capt. James A. Moss, U. S. A.) The present salute for the Vice-President is 19 guns.

The Congressional Record (House) for June 14, 1917, gives the correct number of guns used in personal salutes today, i. e., the President, 21; the sovereign or chief magistrate of a foreign country, 21; an ex-President of the U. S., 21; the Vice-President, 19; Ambassadors, 19; Cabinet members, 19; Governors of States, the Chief Justice, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, 17.

Twenty-one guns is our international salute, our national salute, and our national salute to the flag.

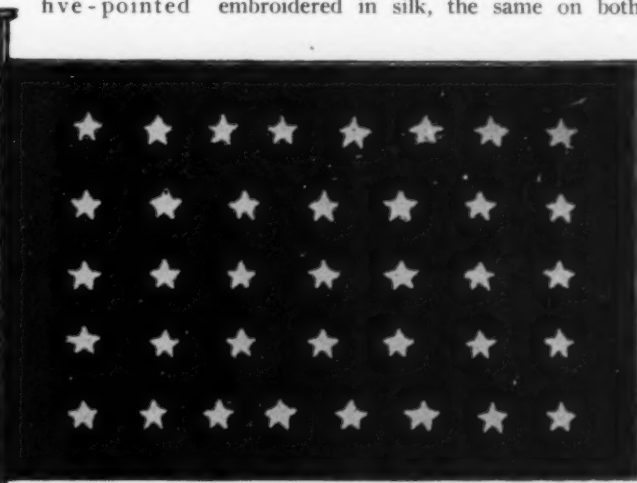


Courtesy of U. S. Naval Library, Navy Department.

THE AMERICAN ENSIGN—THE FIRST PRESIDENT'S FLAG EVER USED. IT WAS ADOPTED BY THE NAVY IN 1865, SUBSTITUTED BY THE UNION JACK FROM 1866 TO 1869, WHEN IT WAS RESTORED AND USED UNTIL 1882

the Army regulations. This order provided that "the flag of the President of the United States shall be of scarlet bunting," with a five-pointed white star in each of the four corners and in the middle of the field a large blue star, outlined in white and bearing in the center the United States coat of arms. On the red field around the central star were other white stars, representing the States of the Union. Although prescribing the same device as the bunting "flag," the directions for the "colors" for the

President were far more elaborate and provided for a field of scarlet silk, "the design, letters, figures, and stars to be embroidered in silk, the same on both



Courtesy of U. S. Naval Library, Navy Department.

THE UNION FLAG (A STAR FOR EVERY STATE) USED AS THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG BY THE NAVY FROM 1866 TO 1869



Coat of Arms.



President's Standard.

Courtesy of U. S. Naval Library, Navy Department.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG AS IT APPEARS IN THE 1899 EDITION OF "FLAGS OF MARITIME NATIONS"



Courtesy of U. S. Naval Library, Navy Department.

THE FIRST DESIGN OF THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG TO SHOW THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES, ADOPTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN AUGUST, 1882



THE SILKEN COLORS FOR THE PRESIDENT, CONFORMING TO SPECIFICATION 710, ADOPTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT, 1904

sides of the color." The edges were trimmed with gold and silver knotted fringe, the cord and tassels of red, white, and blue silk, and the whole was borne on a staff surmounted with a globe, bearing the American eagle.

During the Spanish-American War, the Army presidential colors were hung upon the wall of the Cabinet room in the White House, symbolizing the position of President McKinley as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the nation, and was the first war flag of such a nature the country had ever seen. The Navy flag was not displayed.

The original presidential flag of the Army was designed by Frederick D. Owen and is preserved in a glass case in the White House. It was first exhibited publicly at Chicago in 1899, during the peace jubilee celebration, and for the second time at a similar celebration in Philadelphia, decorating the banquet hall on each occasion. Twice subsequently, at Army and Navy receptions at the White House, this flag, as well as the Navy flag, were hung in the main hallway, but it was never hoisted until March 4, 1901, at the second inauguration of President McKinley, when it flew over the presidential reviewing stand.

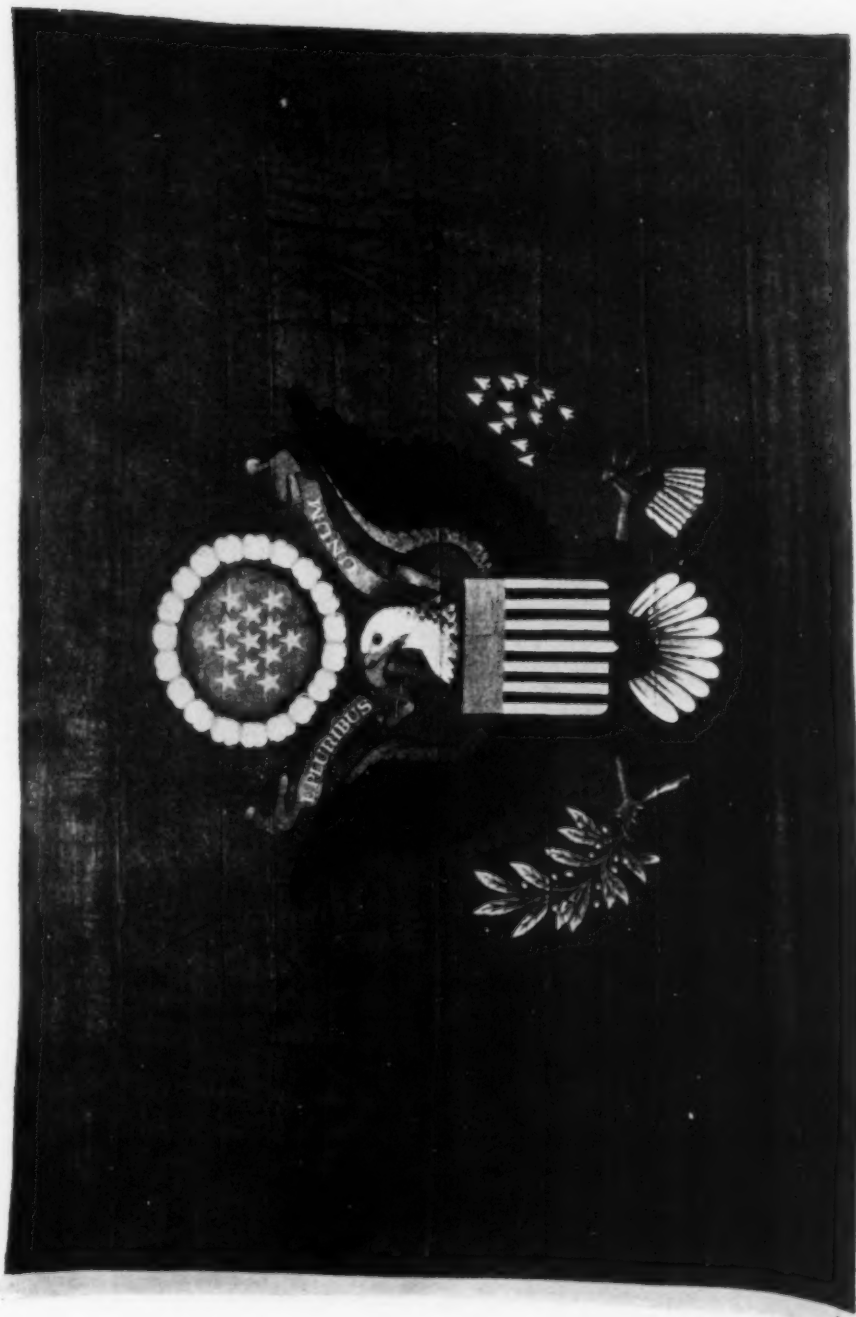
The Navy Department order of 1882, which has been cited, prescribed that the field of the President's flag bear "the arms of the United States in the center." The War Department order of 1898, creating a President's flag for the Army, went even further and definitely directed that the field within the central star bear the official coat of arms of the United States *as determined by the State Department*. The arms referred to in both these orders are those shown in the Great Seal of the United States, which is in the custody of the Department of State.¹ The shield thereon, as reproduced on the President's

flag for both services, had always displayed seven red and six white bars, alternately red and white. This was undoubtedly the correct color arrangement, as it was strictly in accordance with the report accompanying the Act of the Continental Congress, June 20, 1782, adopting the seal of the United States and directing that the stripes on the shield be the same as those of the American ensign. Also the Act of Congress of April 4, 1818, establishing the American flag, prescribed for it thirteen stripes, alternating red and white. The precise question as to whether this shield should contain seven red and six white stripes, or *vice versa*, arose in a rather curious way in 1899. Since Congress has made the State Department sole custodian of the Great Seal and, consequently, of the official copy of the Arms of the United States, any issue arising as to what constitutes the seal must be determined by that Department.

The 1899 edition of "Flags of Maritime Nations," prepared by the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, shows on page 2 the United States coat of arms, copied from a publication of the State Department, entitled "The Seal of the United States." In February of that year the flag books were received from the publishers and a copy sent to each of the Equipment Officers at New York and Mare Island where flags for the naval service are manufactured.² Reports were requested from these officers as to any discrepancies which might be found from a comparison of the designs in the book with the standard pattern of the Navy Department. The Equipment Officer at the New York Yard immediately called

¹ This was approved by an Act of Congress, Sept. 15, 1789, creating the Department of State. This same act provides that "the seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled shall and hereby is declared to be the seal of the United States."

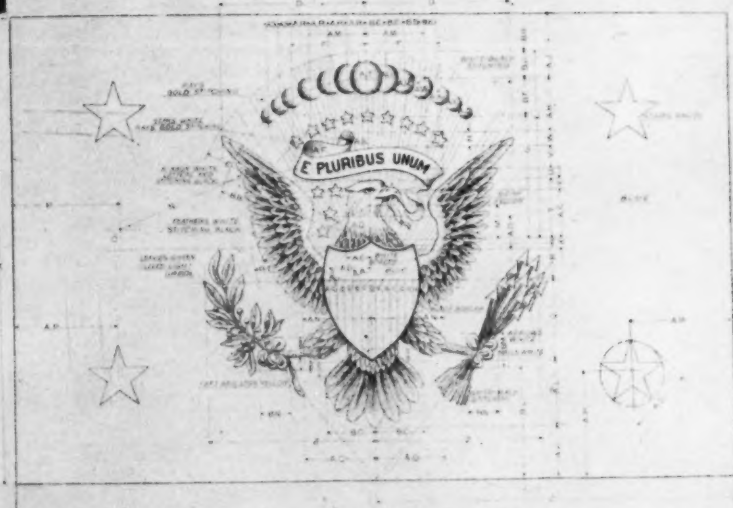
² Flags for the Army are manufactured at the Philadelphia Depot.



Courtesy of U. S. Naval Library, Navy Department.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUNTING FLAG ADOPTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1902, SHOWING THE SHIELD WITH SEVEN WHITE AND SIX RED STRIPES. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THE TWO DEPARTMENTS HAD USED THE SAME DESIGN, ALTHOUGH THE ARMY CONTINUED TO USE THE RED FIELD AND THE NAVY THE BLUE

PRESIDENT'S FLAG



DIMENSIONS IN FEET																			
SIZE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
No. 1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 2	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

DIMENSIONS IN FEET																			
SIZE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
No. 1	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
No. 2	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

DIMENSIONS IN FEET									
SIZE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
No. 1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 2	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

Courtesy of U. S. Naval Library, Navy Department.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG OF TODAY WITH THE PLAN FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

attention to the fact that the shield on the President's standard, as shown by the flag book and copied from the State Department illustration, erroneously exhibited seven white and six red stripes, whereas the reverse should be the case. The matter was taken up unofficially and ended with a verbal admission by State Department officials that there was no logical reason for the reversal of colors which was "presumed to be the result of an arbitrary heraldic license."¹ A memorandum written in 1902 by the Acting Secretary of the Navy² for the Bureau of Equipment says that "the State Department certifies that the shield has seven white and six red bars, alternating white and red, and it is ordered that such shall be the seal on the President's flag."

In the meantime the War Department was manufacturing President's flags which showed the seven red and six white stripes, agreeing accurately with those on the national ensign. In November, 1902, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. Army, military aide to President Roosevelt, reported the use of the two flags to the President. Whereupon a committee, composed of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and their aides, called on the President and suggested that, as other nations had but one flag for the Chief of State, it was not consistent for our President to have two. It was decided to establish a new flag, closely patterned after the older Navy flag, with several necessary modifications. The Navy Department had always used the blue field, but as the wings of the American eagle are of a shade of brown that would not provide sufficient contrast on a navy blue ground, the eagle on the President's flag was thereafter made white, heavily stitched in black. The shield also showed the seven white

and six red stripes, colors the State Department had reversed without heraldic justification. Dissatisfaction with the new ruling was shown from a statement by the Bureau of Equipment pointing out that, as the eagle was now made of white material, "it is obvious that to make the outside strip of the shield white will result in spoiling the artistic beauty the flag now presents in bringing the two white sections together with only the narrow outline of the shield between." This statement is interesting in view of the fact that this is precisely the effect produced by the device on the President's flag today. Shortly thereafter, orders were issued by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that the device of the shield be followed, as portrayed and certified by the State Department, and on November 21, 1902, it was officially announced that the controversy between the War and Navy Departments over the design of the President's flag had come to an end. Nevertheless, the two Departments continued to work separately and independently of each other, the one using the red field, the other the blue. While the basic design of the two flags was the same, the striking contrasts of color³ made them bear small resemblance to each other.

In spite of the new ruling, however, the "colors" for the President did *not* conform to the new design. Specification No. 710, issued by the Quartermaster-

¹ Further inaccuracies in the Great Seal of the United States would be inferred from the following extract from a memorandum prepared in 1902 by the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department: "That considerable such license appears to have been thus taken by the State Department from time to time is obvious when it appears that while the original seal was cut in 1782, a second seal was cut in 1841 bearing only a general resemblance to the original seal, one of the many differences being that but six arrows are held in the sinister talon of the eagle. The seal now in use was cut in 1885 and bears but a general resemblance to either of the former seals mentioned above."

² The Hon. Charles H. Darling.

³ Red is senior in the Army and blue is senior in the Navy.

General, U. S. Army, and adopted October 24, 1904, provided that the colors for the President "be made of a single thickness of seamless scarlet banner silk of the best quality" but with the identical design of the old Army flag, showing the large blue star encircling the coat of arms. On the other hand, Specification No. 729¹ for the President's bunting flag, issued one month later and adopted November 30, 1904, provided for the red field with the official arms in the center. As the device for the "colors" and that for the "flag" were altogether unlike in design, the Army was thus using two distinct types of presidential standards at the same time, and continued to do so until 1916.

Most decided steps towards uniformity in the Army and Navy presidential flags were taken during the next administration, when the two executive orders² of President Taft, one dated June 24, 1912, and the other October 29, 1912, directed that "the color of the field of the President's flag shall be blue." This led to a complete reversal of colors in the Army flags. Specification No. 1189, issued by Brigadier-General Henry G. Sharpe,

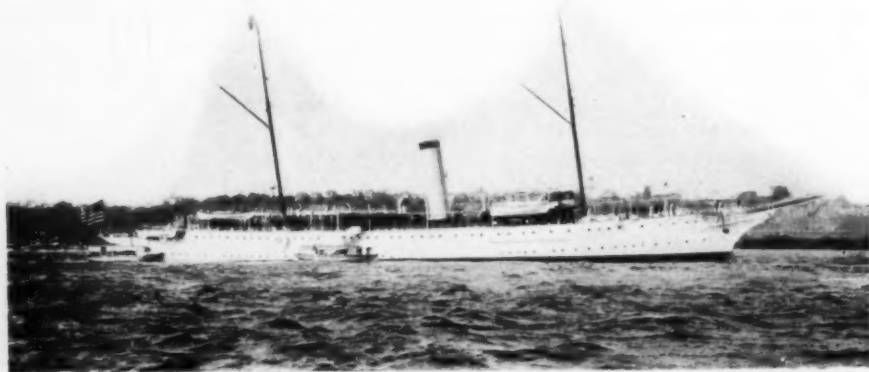
then Acting Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, and adopted May 21, 1913, directs that the "colors" for the President be made of *blue* banner silk and that the central star form a *scarlet* field. The next year a similar specification³ directed the same change in the President's "flag," hereafter "the field to be of blue bunting." It must be remembered, however, that this blue bunting flag was not adopted until February, 1914, and at the time President Wilson first took office, in 1913, the Army flag still had the red field.

In these more recent Army specifications the directions are far more detailed than in the earlier orders. Not only are the materials and the workmanship carefully and minutely prescribed, but even the number of the thread and the sewing

¹ This was cancelled Sept. 11, 1907, upon the adoption of specification No. 897, issued by Quartermaster-General J. B. Aleshire. A careful comparison of specifications No. 729 and 897 shows them to be identical, without the slightest change or modification in any respect.

² These executive orders likewise established the dimensions and sizes of the national flag. That of Oct. 29, 1912 (No. 1637) revoked the order of June 24, 1912 (No. 1556), and was subsequently revoked by President Wilson's executive order of May 29, 1916 (No. 2390).

³ Specification No. 1201, adopted Feb. 21, 1914. This cancelled specification No. 729, of Nov. 30, 1904, providing for a field of scarlet bunting.



Official Naval Photo.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YACHT, THE "MAYFLOWER," AT ANCHOR ON THE POTOMAC, SHOWING THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG HOISTED AT THE MAIN, TO DENOTE THE PRESENCE ABOARD OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

cotton indicated. This is not surprising, for a President's flag is a most difficult emblem to construct. It requires the labor of a skilled seamstress for an entire month; every detail of the eagle, each feather and each scale must be carefully embroidered.

While the Army and Navy bunting flags now conformed exactly, using the United States arms on a blue field, the Army "colors" still bore the large crimson star with the arms in the center.

A difficult situation occurred at the inaugural ceremonies of President Woodrow Wilson in March, 1913. The President's reviewing box in front of the White House was decorated with two President's flags, furnished by both the War Department and the Navy Department. This caused considerable discussion. Again, in 1915, at the Grand Army review, there was a double display of flags and colors. The controversy was now assuming a serious aspect. It was, therefore, pointed out to the President that some agreement must be made and some flag adopted as a standard for both branches of the service. President Wilson interviewed Lieutenant-Commander Byron McCandless, U. S. Navy, Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, and incidentally an extremely clever artist, and personally requested him to prepare a design for the presidential standard. The new flag was to consist of a blue field, with four white stars, one in each corner. The flags of an Admiral and of a General bear four stars as a sign of command. In lieu of the exact reproduction of the Great Seal of the United States, the President desired his personal seal, which is a modification thereof, and used in the White House on the Presi-

dent's stationery. The President's seal conforms closely to the Great Seal, except that the eagle's head is turned towards the sinister and the stars are differently distributed. The new design was prepared under direction of Commander McCandless by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department. The original drawing was approved by the President in the executive order of May 29, 1916, and is now in the archives of the Department of State.

The second controversy was now settled and henceforth the President's flags made by the Army and Navy—and this included the Army "colors"—were to conform to a standard design. In this executive order the final clause provides that "in case sizes are needed other than the two sizes shown on the plan, they shall be manufactured in the same proportions . . ." There are only two authoritative sizes for President's flags in the Navy, "No. 1" to be flown at the masthead of a vessel when the President is aboard, and "No. 6" to be flown at the bow of a small boat when the President is taking passage from a wharf to a ship, or from ship to ship. There are no intermediate sizes, the designations "1" and "6" being arbitrary and corresponding with Navy Department ensigns. All flags, including the President's flags, made by the Navy are always of bunting—never silk. This is purely a matter of economy, for a silk flag at the mast would soon whip itself to pieces.

¹ The press from which the President's seal is made has been in use for many years and the device appears in bronze on the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House. At least one President has been known to use this device on his favorite stickpin. (The *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1917.)

² These sizes were used by the War Department for eight years. In November, 1924, the Office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, decided that "No. 6" was "incorrect" and recommended that the dimensions be changed. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War and the new dimensions will be published in the next issue of "Special Regulations for the U. S. Army."

In the latest book of Army regulations (1924) there are published descriptions of four types of President's flags: first, the large blue bunting flag; second, the elaborate blue silk "colors," edged with gold and silver fringe; third, the blue bunting boat flag,¹ and fourth, the blue silk automobile flag, edged with white and yellow silk fringe. This automobile flag was only recently adopted and has not been often used, although it was displayed on President Coolidge's automobile in the funeral procession of the late President Harding.

In the Navy there are no fixed rules regarding the use of the President's flag except on board ship or on small boats, although when visiting a naval station the President is received with the same ceremonies so far as may be practicable.² The President's flag in the Army would be used when the President officially visits fortresses and military posts, and is present at reviews or on the field. To a certain extent, a display of the President's flag in public on ceremonial occasions would be left to the judgment and discretion of the White House aides.

While the President resides in Washington for the greater part of the year, his flag is never flown from the Executive Mansion, where only the national flag stays hoisted and is lowered during his absence. Yet whenever the President makes a hotel, summer home, or camp his personal headquarters, his flag is floated from sunrise to sunset. Only once has the President's flag been raised over the White House beside the national flag, and this was on pressure from Government

employees who disliked the idea of the American flag ever being lowered and proposed that the personal flag be used instead. This occurred on December 13, 1916, and the *Washington Evening Star* of that date describes this incident, which attracted much attention, but the practice was immediately abandoned.

Following President Harding's death on August 3, 1923, President Coolidge occupied a suite of rooms at the New Willard Hotel, Washington. During the period of mourning and until Mrs. Harding's final departure from the White House, the Willard remained the temporary home of the Chief Executive, and the President's flag waved from the hotel balcony.

There is some dissatisfaction expressed even now at the present design of the President's flag, especially in regard to the eagle's head being turned towards the sinister—in other words, *away* from the flag pole. On all other flags it will be noted that the eagle's head always faces the staff, regardless which side of the flag is looked at. It is one of the most ancient dictums of heraldry that no bird or animal ever look away from the staff, for if such a flag were carried into battle, the head would then appear to be retreating from the enemy. It is felt, therefore, that this device reproduced on the flag possibly violates military honor.³ The President's seal also shows a bird with a top-knot, something unknown in eagles, and another sacrifice of time-honored associations.

¹ On Sept. 4, 1902, the Regulations for the Army Transport Service were amended in General Order No. 99, issued by the Adjutant General's Office and directing that "whenever the President . . . shall be aboard, the Army transport flag should be hauled down and the President's flag displayed at the main."

² An ex-President of the United States, when visiting a vessel of the Navy, receives the same honors as those prescribed for the President except the display of the flag and the manning of the yards.

³ Last year it was brought to the attention of the authorities at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point that the military arms, carved on the stone buildings and appearing on the insignia on the caps, class rings, cuff-links, etc., of the Corps of Cadets showed an eagle facing the sinister. On the eagle's breast was a shield bearing a helmet and a dagger whose hilt also faced the sinister. This design, with its unfortunate significance, has been recently changed and now the eagle's head and the dagger's hilt are turned in the correct direction, towards the dexter, on the caps and class rings of the cadets.

Saint Memin Miniatures

BY DOLORES BOISFEUILLET COLQUITT

IN the collection of Saint Memin's miniatures in the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington are found the likenesses of Mrs. Thomas Navarre Macomb, Mrs. Alexander Macomb, and Miss Macomb, the latter having been done in the year 1797.

Mrs. John Navarre Macomb was Christina (d. about 1840), daughter of Philip Livingston, of New York, signer of the Declaration of Independence. As there is also a miniature of her husband in this collection, doubtless the two Macomb likenesses were made about the same time and, therefore, prior to 1800, the year of her husband's tragic death at sea.¹ They were the parents of seven children: Alexander; Sarah Livingston, who married first — Butler, and, second, Henry Rose; Edward married Anna Mancius, of Albany; Catherine married Oswald John Cammanoy, of Geheva, N. Y.; Jasper; Jane, who married John Rose, of Geneva; and John Navarre, who was colonel of U. S. Engineers and died in 1889 at Washington, D. C. This last named married, first, his cousin, Czarina Caroline Macomb, daughter of General Alexander Macomb, and, second, Nancy Rodgers, daughter of Commodore Rodgers.



GEN. ALEXANDER
MACOMB

The Macomb and Navarre families were early identified with Detroit. The father of John Navarre Macomb was Alexander, a native of Ireland, who came to Detroit and there married, in 1773, Mary Catherine Navarre. She was the daughter of a French nobleman of Brittany, France, who was sent by the King, in 1730, to Fort Pontchartrain, of Detroit, as sub-intendant and royal notary. He survived the Revolution and died there in 1791.

His daughter was the mother of General Alexander Macomb (b. in Detroit, 1782), whose wife, née Marshall, appears in the Saint Memin miniatures, and also mother of the Miss Macomb in the miniatures. There were two other sons, Robert and William, and daughters: Jane,² who married Robert Kennedy, third son of the Earl of Cassilis; Catherine; Sarah, who married Captain Arent Schuyler de Peyster, of New York; Marie Frances, and Ann Pfister.

The last-mentioned daughter was doubtless named for the family with which her father was so long associated in business in New York. Alexander Pfister, of New York, of the firm of Pfister & Macomb, is also in the St. Memin miniatures under date of 1796. He married Miss Ramsey and left numerous descendants.

¹ See account and miniature in D. A. R. MAGAZINE, Jan.-June, 1916.

² See miniatures and account in D. A. R. MAGAZINE, Dec., 1915.



Left—SKELTON JONES
ALEXANDER MACOMB—Right
CHRISTINA LIVINGSTON
MACOMB—Bottom

Alexander Macomb, who came from Ireland, was a great land holder and speculator. His largest deal was in 1791, when, through the United States Land Commissioner, he obtained the celebrated "Macomb Purchase," which consisted of 3,670,715 acres of land in New York State.

His home in New York City, which eventually became Bunker's Hotel, was situated on Broadway near Bowling Green and was occupied by Washington while President. "His [Washington's] office for the transaction of business was

here on the first floor, on the right-hand side of the hall, as it was entered from the street, and the drawing rooms were on the left. The rent of the house in Broadway was regarded as extremely high; it was \$2,500 a year."

Two members of a celebrated family of Virginia sat for the famous artist, St. Memin, to whom Americans are indebted for portraits of their ancestors: Skelton Jones, author and duelist, and Walter Jones, major-general. They were the sons of Colonel Thomas Jones, clerk of Northumberland County Court until 1781, when he removed to an estate, "Spring Garden," in Hanover County, where he died in 1785.

Skelton Jones engaged in the practice of law in Richmond and was editor of the *Examiner*. He "is said to have killed several men in duels and, in consequence, to have become very morose, remorseful, and unhappy in the latter part of his life." He had undertaken to complete Burke's History of Virginia and had written part of the fourth volume when he was killed in a duel, as was also



JACOB OLD—Right
 Left—GEN. WALTER JONES
 MISS ELEANOR RAMSEY—Bottom

Louis Hugh Girardin, a French gentleman who undertook the work with him."

General Walter Jones read law in Richmond under Bushrod Washington and attained distinction at the bar in his native State and in Washington, D. C. He became major-general of militia and took part in the Battle of Bladensburg in the War of 1812. He married Ann Lucinda Lee, daughter of Charles Lee, United States Attorney General under Washington and Adams.

Skelton and Walter Jones were brothers of Meriwether Jones, who was also a lawyer at Richmond. He was a political writer and founded the *Richmond Examiner* and edited it until he, too, was killed in a duel. At the age of seventeen, he eloped with his wife, who was only fourteen years of age. Their son Walter, who married a Miss Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, became an officer in the United States Navy.

Another brother was Thomas Jones, a major in the Revolutionary War, who married Frances Carter, daughter of Councilor Robert Carter, of Virginia.

Another brother was Catesby Jones, who was commissioned captain of the Light Horse Guard, in 1784, by Patrick Henry, and was promoted to major in 1787. He married Lettice Corbin, of Tuberville.

Among some Pennsylvanians found in the St. Memin collection are the miniatures of Jacob, Samuel, and David Old. Jacob, whose miniature is dated 1807, and David, 1808, were brothers and iron masters of Lancaster County, a business in which many members of the family seem to have engaged.



Left—PHILIP PFISTER
SAMUEL, OLD—Right
MRS. ALEXANDER MACOMB,
SENIOR—Bottom

James Old, a native of Wales, was one of the early iron masters and an influential and leading man, member of the Legislature in 1791. He owned the celebrated Speedwell Forge, erected by him about 1760, on Hanover Creek, in Lancaster County. His residence was Pottsville, and he married Margaretta, daughter of Gabriel Davies, and had: Anne, who married Robert Coleman; Margaretta, wife of the noted iron master, Cyrus Jacobs; and William, who, in 1773, married Elizabeth Stiegel. William's two sons: Joseph Old married Rebecca,

daughter of George Ege, and Morgan Price Old married Margaretta Suffren, grand-niece of Admiral Suffren, of the Frency Navy.

James Old, owner of Speedwell Forge, also operated the Quittapahilla Forge in 1767, and there employed young Robert Coleman, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1748, and when sixteen years of age, possessing a good education, came to America. James Old found him intelligent and industrious and took him with him to Reading Furnace, on French Creek, when he moved there, and gave the young man a higher position. It was while at this furnace that he married his employer's daughter, Anne, and had three sons: James, T. Bird, and William.

Eventually, Robert Coleman accumulated enough capital to become a proprietor and leased the Salford Forge, near Morristown. In 1776 he removed to Elizabeth Furnace, lived there until 1809, and died at Lancaster, August 14, 1825. His career was distinguished as an officer in the Pennsylvania militia during



ALEXANDER PFISTER—Right
Left—DAVID OLD
MISS MACOMB—Bottom



the Revolutionary War, member of the State Convention which framed the Constitution in 1790, member of the Legislature, raised and commanded a troop of cavalry during the Whiskey Insurrection, twice presidential elector, and for nearly twenty years was associate judge in Lancaster.

Many Olds settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolution. A John Old, captain in the Revolution, was an iron master of District Township in 1773 and owner of Spring Forge, in Berks County. Cowin Old, of Cumberland; Eperhard Old, of Northampton; William and James Old, of Lancaster (which may have been father and son mentioned above); and Henry Old, of Bucks, were also in the Revolutionary Army. The Pennsylvania census of 1790 gives David, James, and John Old, of Caernavon Township, Lancaster County, as heads of families at that time; and in Berks County: John; George, Senior, and George, Junior; and a William, in Cumberland.

There was a Daniel Old, of Churchtown, Lancaster County, born about 1800, died 1848, who was a manufacturer of scythes that were widely used throughout the country. His wife was Elizabeth Lewis, born 1800, died 1873.

Ezekiel Old, born 1784, in Alstead, New Hampshire, lived for some time in Pennsylvania. He married Betsy Pitney, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and, though he afterwards went to Ohio, has descendants living in Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

The Old Genealogy says the "Olds family, in a general way, seems to have

emigrated from Connecticut to Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York, thence to northwestern Pennsylvania and the Middle States, and, finally, have spread out all over the West and Southwest and out to the Pacific coast." Also, that John Olde, of Sherborne, England, "had five sons, one of whom, Robert, emigrated to America, and the son of another, Andrew, went to Ireland and founded the Irish branch of the family, who still spell their name 'Ould.' From this branch is probably descended the Southern family of Ould in this country, prominent among whom was Judge Robert Ould, of Richmond, Virginia, the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners for the South during the Civil War."

Olds were numbered among Virginia's Revolutionary soldiers: Charles, Robert, and Willouby, the latter a lieutenant in the militia of Princess Anne County. "Captain" Thomas Old appears in a census of the heads of families of Princess Anne County in 1785, and he is probably the Thomas who was a member of the Committee of Safety in the same county.

There was a Thomas Old living in Norfolk County, Virginia, in 1761, who

was a vestryman in Lynhaven. "He was in the Revolutionary War, after which he moved his property on Crooked Run." His wife was a Miss Buck, and among their children was Kader Buck Old (1790-1837), whose second wife was Fannie Park, granddaughter of Lord North.

A Kader Old, perhaps a brother of the Thomas above, was head of a family in Norfolk County in the census of 1785; and in the same census were also Thomas, Junior, and Caleb in Princess Anne, William in Amelia, Charles in Halifax, and James in Albemarle.

The census of New York for 1790 shows James, John, and Thomas Old as heads of families there, and in Massachusetts they were numerous. A Samuel of Ludlow, a Samuel of Southwick, and a Samuel of Goshen all served as militiamen of Massachusetts in the War of the Revolution, and all have a large number of descendants.

REFERENCES: Dexter Catalogue of Saint Memin's Miniatures, Navarre Genealogy, The Republican Court, The Jones of Virginia, Olds (Old, Ould) Families in England and America, Forges and Furnaces in the Province of Pennsylvania, Biographical History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania State Archives, Genealogy of Northern Pennsylvania, Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia in State Library Report, Stewart's History of Norfolk County, Virginia Census 1785.

THE National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. William Henry Wait, Honorary Vice-President General and Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R., 1917-1919.

Mrs. Wait died at her home in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on July 28, 1925.

Schuyler-Hamilton House

Morristown, N. J.

BY GRACE J. VOGT

Registrar, Morristown Chapter

IN A QUIET street in Morristown, N. J., there stands a little Colonial house about which hovers one of the great romances of the Revolutionary War, a romance dating back to 1780 when within its walls Alexander Hamilton courted and won his bride, Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler of Albany.

For many years the house, masquerading in a prosaic coat of sad-colored paint, was almost forgotten. Modern civilization has overtaken it, for today but a few hundred feet away great trains of steel

and iron rush past, out of the West, which was an uncharted wilderness when the little house was in its youth. The shadow of the mail airplane falls daily upon its roof as it passes to and fro, but 150 years ago the laughter and footsteps of many of the great generals of the Revolutionary War echoed within its portals, Washington, Greene, De Kalb, Stirling, Clinton, Maxwell, and many others who through the fortunes of war came to Morristown that winter.

In December of the year 1779, the beginning of one of the most sombre win-



SCHUYLER-HAMILTON HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Where the courtship and betrothal of Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth Schuyler took place in 1780.
Purchased and restored by Morristown Chapter, D. A. R.



HALL IN SCHUYLER-HAMILTON HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

ters of the Revolution, Washington and his army of more than 10,000 men went into camp at Morristown, then a village of but fifty-one buildings. To the west of the little hamlet for more than six months lay the great camp where the Continental Army, in rags and tatters, shivered on the exposed hillsides of a ridge extending four miles into a bleak, unpopulated country which unprecedented storms covered again and again with blankets of snow and ice. The winter was cruel in its severity and the Commander-in-Chief became almost a beggar for food for his troops, so low did the rations fall.

Washington and his official family, which included Alexander Hamilton, Tench Tilghman, and other aides, were established in the beautiful Georgian house of Mrs. Theodosia Ford, now known as "Washington's Headquarters,"

situated in the eastern part of the town and four miles from the camp.

Hamilton, already one of the most picturesque figures in the army, though but twenty-three years of age, was a man of brilliant mind and charming personality, and as Washington's secretary handled the vast correspondence which the Commander-in-Chief was forced to carry on in those days when the telephone and telegraph were undreamed-of necessities.

A quarter of a mile from the Headquarters toward the little town was the home of Dr. Jabez Campfield, Senior Surgeon of the Hospital Department of the Continental Army, who had returned a few months previous from a four months' campaign with General Sullivan against the Seneca Indians.

The house was on the main road from



THE LIVING ROOM IN SCHUYLER-HAMILTON HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Morristown to Elizabeth Town, Newark and New York and was situated in a grove of trees with a box-bordered walk. On the arrival of the troops it was patriotically given over to the needs of the army and during Washington's stay of more than six months in Morristown Dr. John Cochran, then Surgeon General and later Director of Military Hospitals of the Continental Army, and a member of Washington's staff, was quartered at the Campfield house.

The hills about Morristown were a natural fortress and to this comparatively safe place many of the officers brought their wives to help pass the tedious winter. Martha Washington arrived at the Headquarters in December, and with Dr. Cochran at the Campfield house, now known as Schuyler-Hamilton house, was his wife, only sister of General Philip Schuyler, a woman famous for her wit

and high spirits. And one cold day later in the winter a stage coach under military escort rattled over the rough, uneven roads from Elizabeth Town bringing Elizabeth Schuyler of Albany to pay a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Cochran.

Miss Schuyler was young, "a brunette with lively dark eyes," and a previous acquaintance with Hamilton in Albany was soon renewed. The Campfield house on the road between Headquarters and the camp immediately became a favorite visiting place for the young officers and the eager feet that found their way most frequently over the sill of the little house were those of Alexander Hamilton. The young suitor threw himself into his courtship with an enthusiasm which characterized everything he undertook. So engrossed was he in "his Betsy" that it is said he forgot the countersign as he returned one night to his quarters at the



DINING ROOM IN SCHUYLER-HAMILTON HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Ford mansion after spending the evening with Miss Schuyler. And at the same time this lover could so detach himself from his own affairs as to carry on the most important correspondence relating to vital and delicate matters concerning the conduct of the war.

Hamilton's versatility was one of his charms and no better example of it exists than two letters written by him that winter—one to Robert Morris on the financial affairs of the young republic, which as an essay on inflated and depreciated currency is as valuable today as when it was written more than 140 years ago. The other was the oft-quoted love letter written by Hamilton to Betsy in which he describes the charms of his lady love and which it is said was found in a tiny silk bag hanging about Mrs. Hamilton's neck when she died at the age of ninety-seven.

Close by the Cochran house was Dr. Campfield's garden, gay with old-fashioned flowers and where grew the herbs from which he concocted his simples. And with the blooming of the first spring flowers among the prim boxwood hedges came the announcement of the formal betrothal of the Prince Charming of the army and his Betsy, their wedding taking place in Albany in December of the same year.

To the old house in April, 1780, came also General and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, who remained until the camp broke up in June. The house is pictured in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" as "General Schuyler's headquarters," a title doubly erroneous, as only the general at the head of the troops, Washington, could have headquarters, and General Schuyler's visit was not military in character, as he was at that time a member of Congress

and as head of a committee came to consult with the Commander-in-Chief. The house is also shown on Washington's "Plan of Morristown," made December 17, 1779, for the personal use of General Washington, by Robert Erskine, F. R. S., Geographer General to the Army, and signed by his initials.

Many years passed, the Campfield family moved from Morristown and finally the little house itself was moved a few hundred feet from its original position. It now stands with its back to

its old neighbor, the Headquarters, and the quaint old garden in which grew Dr. Campfield's "tusie musies" was long ago destroyed to make way for the prosaic needs of a practical world.

In 1923 Schuyler-Hamilton house was purchased by Morristown Chapter, D. A. R., and has been restored as it was in 1780, when beneath its roof was enacted a story which still lives in the hearts of those who love a romance—and who among us does not?

Suggestions for Chapter Celebrations of 35th D. A. R. Anniversary

THE 35th anniversary of the organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, occurs October 11, 1925.

The marvelous growth of our organization attests the need for such a society. It is fitting that, as Chapters, we should celebrate this anniversary. The following suggestions may be useful in arranging a program for this occasion:

Flag Ceremony—Pledge to the Flag
The American's Creed

Music—"America"
"Star Spangled Banner"
"America, the Beautiful"

Talk, Paper, or Address—1. Brief history of the N. S., D. A. R.
2. Sketch of the women who have served as Presidents General
3. Development of present activities of national organization
4. The privilege of being a Daughter
5. Chapter History
6. The outstanding achievement of your Chapter.
(This is to be filed on a card, sent to State Historian, by her transmitted to Historian General for a card index of Chapter achievements to be kept on file in Historian General's office)

Birthday Celebration—Cake with candles. Appropriate toasts

Pageant—Historical scene, event or period of particular interest to Chapter

MARY M. DE BOLT,
Historian General.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted By

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph. D.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

II. THE POLITICAL CONFLICT, 1765-1774

For brief general accounts of the chain of events from 1765 to 1774 see Wilson: *History of the American People*, II, ch. iii, iv; Bassett: *Short History of the United States*, ch. viii; Elson: *United States*, ch. xi.

I. ENGLISH COMMERCIAL POLICY.—One of the fundamental reasons for the dissatisfaction of the American colonies was the mercantilist policy pursued by England. The colonies (or plantations) were considered from the standpoint of trade alone, and the privileges granted and restrictions imposed were for the benefit of the mother country. The landmarks of this policy are the successive Navigation Acts of the last half of the seventeenth century and the Molasses Act of 1733.

Andrews, C. M.: *The Colonies*, ch. v and viii.

Fisher, Sydney G.: *Struggle for American Independence*, I, ch. iii.

Howard, G. E.: *Preliminaries of the Revolution*, ch. iii.

II. THE STAMP ACT.—George Grenville, viewing the matter from the standpoint of efficient administration and the letter of the law, wished to support an army in America, raising the money by enforcement of the customs laws and a stamp tax. The tax in itself was not unreasonable, nor had customs duties been hitherto seriously questioned. The colonial objection was to the imposition of a direct tax by an outside authority. For the conditions which led up to the act see Channing: *United States*, iii, 29-37; for the story of the act and its repeal see Fiske: *American Revolution*, I, 16-31; Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, I, ch. vi, vii, viii.

III. ENGLISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Grenville's retirement was brought about by conditions not connected with the American situation. The liberal Whig administration of Rockingham could repeal the stamp act without inconsistency and did so, while affirming

in principle the right to tax. The Grafton-Chatham ministry which succeeded Rockingham was disorganized by Chatham's illness and in the confusion first Charles Townshend and after 1770 Lord North assumed leadership. For an account from English standpoints see the relevant portions of Green: *Short History*, ch. x, sect. ii; or Macaulay: *Second Essay on the Earl of Chatham*.

IV. THE TOWNSHEND ACTS.—Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed, in 1767, a series of acts which included import duties levied in American ports, more efficient enforcement of the customs laws, and further provision for quartering the American army. These measures, it was anticipated, would enable a substantial reduction in the English land tax. As direct consequences came the Massachusetts Circular Letter, the non-importation agreements, and the Boston Massacre.

Fiske: *American Revolution*, i, 53-73.

Howard: *Preliminaries of the Revolution*, ch. x, xi.

Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, I, ch. ix, x.

Lecky: *England in the XVIII Century* (new ed.) iv, 107-130.

V. THE BOSTON MASSACRE.—For an account of this affair, see

Fiske: *American Revolution*, i, 77-86.

Bancroft: *United States*, III, ch. xxvii.

Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, I, ch. xi.

VI. THE TEA TAX.—The Townshend Acts were not remunerative. In order to maintain the principle of parliamentary taxation and benefit, an important commercial institution, the British Government repealed most of the import duties but retained the tax on tea in a form which tended to give the British East India Company a monopoly. Colonial opposition to the landing of the tea resulted in

the destruction of three cargoes in Boston Harbor.

Fiske: *American Revolution*, I, 96-110.

Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, I, ch. xiv.

Bancroft: *United States*, III, ch. xxxiv.

VII. THE RETALIATORY ACTS.—English indignation at this disorder and destruction of property took form in a series of measures providing for the closing of the port of Boston, radical changes in the government of the province, and protection and accommodations for British customs officers and troops.

Fiske: *American Revolution*, i, 110-129.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 133-142.

Trevelyan: *American Revolution*, pt. I, 175-193.

VIII. THE QUEBEC ACT.—At the same time measures were taken for the organization of the lands ceded by France in 1763. The matter had been under consideration for some years and the government asserted that the passage of the bill at this time had nothing to do with the American disturbances, and was only intended to prevent trouble with the In-

dians, secure their rights, and bring about a decent and orderly occupation of the interior. To the Americans it seemed that the act "abolished the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies." See Howard: 275-279; Channing: iii, 19-24; or for a more detailed account Justin H. Smith's *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony*, i, 59-88.

IX. THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—In protest against these measures of the British Government an assembly of delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies, called on the initiative of Massachusetts and Virginia, met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774; prepared a Declaration of Rights; and formed an "Association," an agreement for the non-importation and non-consumption of British goods, to be enforced by colonial and local committees.

Lodge: *Story of the Revolution*, ch. i.

Howard: *Preliminaries of the Revolution*, ch. xiv.

Form of Bequest

WHERE one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given:

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."

D. A. R. State Membership

STATE	Number of Chapters	Membership as of June 30, 1925	Changes since report as of June 10, 1925			
			Chapters		Membership	
			Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	33	1,504	--	--	--	3
Arizona	2	185	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	17	883	--	--	--	1
California	62	4,348	--	--	--	4
Colorado	31	2,244	--	--	--	5
Connecticut	52	6,388	--	--	--	8
Cuba	1	26	--	--	--	--
Delaware	4	158	--	--	--	1
District of Columbia	61	3,604	--	--	1	--
Florida	22	1,345	--	--	3	--
Georgia	90	5,148	--	--	--	6
Hawaiian Islands	1	135	--	--	3	--
Idaho	8	436	--	--	--	1
Illinois	91	8,777	--	--	--	16
Indiana	74	5,207	--	--	--	6
Iowa	92	5,849	--	--	--	13
Kansas	35	2,488	--	--	--	3
Kentucky	45	2,410	--	--	--	4
Louisiana	10	672	--	--	--	1
Maine	33	2,172	--	--	--	2
Maryland	23	1,403	--	--	--	3
Massachusetts	103	8,504	--	--	--	6
Michigan	57	4,936	--	--	--	9
Minnesota	44	2,455	--	--	--	1
Mississippi	29	1,260	--	--	--	1
Missouri	85	5,651	--	--	--	18
Montana	10	637	--	--	--	1
Nebraska	40	2,387	--	--	--	5
Nevada	1	35	--	--	1	--
New Hampshire	36	2,298	--	--	--	3
New Jersey	49	3,747	--	--	--	6
New Mexico	4	259	--	--	--	--
New York	156	16,378	--	--	--	28
North Carolina	46	2,275	--	--	--	1
North Dakota	8	363	--	--	1	--
Ohio	84	8,078	--	--	--	6
Oklahoma	23	1,437	--	--	2	--
Oregon	19	1,192	--	--	2	--
Pennsylvania	111	10,781	--	--	--	10
Philippine Islands	1	40	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	14	1,371	--	--	--	3
South Carolina	59	2,795	--	--	--	2
South Dakota	11	612	--	--	1	--
Tennessee	39	2,503	--	--	--	3
Texas	47	3,261	--	--	--	4
Utah	2	242	--	--	--	1
Vermont	32	2,050	--	--	--	2
Virginia	55	2,752	--	--	--	4
Washington	39	2,246	--	--	--	5
West Virginia	29	1,994	--	--	--	2
Wisconsin	40	2,721	--	--	--	2
Wyoming	9	342	--	--	1	--
Foreign	2	128	--	--	--	--
Totals	2,071	*151,112	--	--	15	200

* Chapter membership, 142,141. At Large membership, 8,971.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Jacques Laramie Chapter (Laramie, Wyo.). The outstanding work of our Chapter for last year was the erection on an old warehouse in Laramie of a beautiful bronze tablet, suitably engraved, marking the place where the first woman jury in the world functioned. Suitable exercises were held when the Mayor accepted the tablet for the town, and one of the principal speakers was Judge Brown, now an old man, who was the defendant lawyer in the famous murder case tried by this jury.

This year Jacques Laramie Chapter gave a Washington's Birthday party which was so interesting and successful that they wish to pass the idea to other D. A. R. Chapters.

The spirit of Americanization was the keynote of the program, given at the high-school auditorium on February 22. Of course, George Washington has a birthday every year, but this year he celebrated the event with a real birthday party, to which he invited the people representing every nation in Laramie. His invitation was so generally accepted that the auditorium was filled to capacity. There was no admission, no silver offering, but a real birthday party, and the guests, as well as those helping with the program, included a large number of men, although it was an afternoon affair.

The stage was arranged to represent a Colonial room. Below the stage, at the front and sides of the auditorium, was arranged a display of all kinds of needlework, clothing, china and silver, and household utensils from the various countries of Europe and from Colonial times. The exhibit represented Norway, Sweden, Denmark, American Indian, American Colonies, England, France, Japan, China, Mexico, Assyria, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Scotland, Ireland, and others, the table of exhibits of each country being in charge of a lady of that nationality capable of explaining the various pieces exhibited. It seemed wonderful that a small town could contain such an array of beautiful and valuable relics, not only of Colonial days, but of foreign countries, as were brought to this display.

The committee of D. A. R. ladies in charge of the program appeared in Colonial dress,

with powdered hair. At the proper time, Edward Keefe, dressed to represent George Washington, took his seat in the ancient rocker by the fireside. The formal program opened with a reading, "America," by Rabbi Abra Hiller Silver, given by Mrs. W. S. Pickens, costumed as Martha Washington, following which George Washington gave an address of welcome to all nations, and presided during the program. Those on the program representing each nationality wore the dress of their country, which greatly enhanced the attractiveness of the occasion. The American Indian was represented by Dorothy Nolan, who performed an Indian dance, and by Miss Mitsch, of the musical faculty of the University of Wyoming, who sang "Sacajawea," both in Indian costumes.

Denmark was represented by Prof. Ivan Shougaard, also of the University musical faculty, who sang three Danish songs with such expression and dramatic force that one could nearly interpret the Danish words. Representing Germany were four couples of tiny boys and girls, who did a German Clap dance in costume.

For Sweden, Mrs. Hammond, in full Swedish gala dress of rich colors and gay silk shawl, sang two typical Swedish songs, accompanying herself on the guitar. Sweden also had a piano duet by Miss Alfhild Nelson and Richard Sherwin. Norway gave three beautiful Norwegian selections by a male quintet, composed of Messrs. Stendahl, Sjursson, Haugun, Gullicksen and Tranaas, all business men of Laramie. For Ireland, T. Jay Kelley, of the University, sang "Dear Little Shamrock," "Killarney," and "Kathleen Mavourneen." Scotland was represented by Mrs. Middlemas, who came to Laramie from Cheyenne especially for the program, and gave a beautiful interpretation of several Scotch songs. Miss Nan Mercer, who has only lived in the United State two years, danced the Highland Fling and a Scottish Sword dance, and wore a most beautiful costume, such as used for an officer's dress uniform in her country.

The Colonial part of the program was the

stately Oxford minuet danced by four high-school girls in costume.

At the close all participants in the program gathered on the stage, and, with the large audience, sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "America," closing with the Flag Salute.

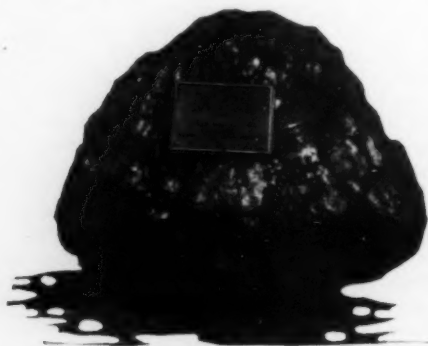
This Americanization program was the result of an idea conceived by Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, of Jacques Laramie Chapter, a pioneer State and National worker in Americanization and for child labor laws.

Laramie is a town of eight thousand people, and is not in any sense a town of foreigners. On the contrary, the D. A. R., in planning this Washington's day program felt they had little material, and were astonished and delighted at the co-operation they received from the foreign-born people, not only in the matter of program and the exhibit, but in the large attendance and interest shown by the audience. The affair undoubtedly did much toward a greater feeling of interest and friendliness between American and foreign-born citizens.

FLORENCE BOWEN PICKENS,
Vice-Regent.

Lynchburg Chapter (Lynchburg, Va.). In response to an appeal from our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamerson, for more Chapters in Virginia, Mrs. William M. Strother organized the Lynchburg Chapter in 1908.

In promoting primary objects of the N. S., D. A. R., the Chapter awards prizes in schools for best compositions on historical subjects and on conservation and thrift; contributes to student loan and scholarship fund; gave flag to city kindergarten; yearly sponsors a traveling library to the high school in Gladys, Campbell County; supports patriotic and educational movements and has paid up endowment of our Organizing Regent.



BOULDER AND TABLET ERECTED BY
LYNCHBURG CHAPTER

The Chapter annually decorates graves of Marie Ball Tucker, the granddaughter, and of Eleanor Rosalie Tucker, the great-granddaughter of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington. These graves lie in the old Methodist cemetery, the gift to Lynchburg by John Lynch, the founder.

On attaining its fourth birthday, the Chapter decided to mark the site of the first house in Lynchburg and Lynch's Ferry. A boulder of white quartz, weighing twenty tons, was placed on a grass plot opposite the Union Station. The tablet was unveiled by Annie and Mary Elizabeth Jennings, great-great-great-granddaughters of John Lynch. The inscription—

Site of First House
and of
Lynch's Ferry, 1757
Boulder placed July, 1912
By

Lynchburg Chapter, Daughters of American
Revolution

Chairmen of the committees in charge were respectively: Mesdames Mary Evans Dillard, Eugene L. Akers, Thomas D. Christian, Walker Pettyjohn, Misses Ethel Adams and Elizabeth Gooch, Regent, Mrs. C. L. De Mott, *ex officio*.

In memory of the boys of Lynchburg and vicinity who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War, the Chapter, in 1919, planted 100 trees and dedicated them with patriotic exercises, city officials, American Legion, and officers of our Chapter taking part.

Responding to a request from American Legion and Chapter, the City Council changed the name of the street to Memorial Avenue. This avenue forms a part of the Virginia Historic Highway on direct route east and west through Lynchburg.

Through the influence of our Chapter, the attention of V. H. H. Association was directed to the great work of the D. A. R. in "Preservation of Historic Spots," and the value of their co-operation. A special membership of five dollars was made to patriotic organizations, Lynchburg Chapter holding initial one.

(MRS. CHARLES L.) KATE HATCHER DEMOTT.
Historian.

Edward Buncombe Chapter (Asheville, N. C.) has been active in patriotic work for some time. The man for whom our Chapter was named, Sir Edward Buncombe, was by birth an Englishman, yet he preferred to give the revenue from his large estate and the sacrifice of his life for the cause of liberty. He was desperately wounded in the battle of

Germantown, near Philadelphia, and was a prisoner in that city, where he died some months later from the effects of his wounds. About two years ago his grave was located in Philadelphia, through the indefatigable efforts of the committee on memorial, and a marker was placed there. Our Chapter also erected a memorial on the Court House lawn, the same being a huge boulder from our mountains, in its natural condition, inset with a tablet of bronze, to perpetuate his memory in Asheville. This work was done under the Regency of Mrs. Frank Weaver.

We give an annual scholarship of \$50 to the Southern Industrial School; to Mrs. Elizabeth Morris for adult night school, \$75 per year; this is a wonderful work, and is doing much to educate the illiterate adults of this mountain region. We also sent to the Valley Forge Memorial \$257.50.

Among our activities is the work of marking the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution, which otherwise would remain unknown.

On June 14 we celebrated flag day with the presentation of a flag to the "Bill Nye" Memorial erected at Old Calvary Church, near Fletcher, N. C. The services were beautiful and inspiring. Short patriotic talks were given by Rabbi Jacobson, Rev. Louis Bour, rector of Saint Lawrence's Catholic Church; Mrs. C. M. Platt, Historian of our Chapter, and the Commander of the American Legion.

The dedication of the flag followed, and as we listened to the beautiful and patriotic words of our Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Tate, as she dedicated the flag, and saw Old Glory raised by the American Legion, a deeper love and reverence for the flag was felt by all.

Within the Old Church the services were concluded by an address, "Our Country's Flag," by the Rev. J. Boyd Jones, and patriotic music. The rector of Old Calvary, Rev. Clarence Stuart McClellan, Jr., is untiring in his efforts to stimulate patriotism.

Our Chapter numbers 108 members; our meetings are interesting. We hope to press forward a little more each year and to grow better in every way.

ESTELLE C. WAY,
Treasurer.

Maryland Line Chapter, proud of the name it bears, has been most active during the past year. It was the original plan of this Chapter, when organized in 1886, to admit only young girls to membership and twelve were invited to join. This policy was modified, however, in later years to admit also older women. The present Regent, Mrs. Michael Bertram Wild, was a charter member. The Chapter now has eighty-three members.

The activities of the past year have included a successful rummage sale and two card parties, proceeds from which have enabled us to make many gratifying contributions. These included: A gift to the Maryland room in Memorial Continental Hall of a mahogany cabinet costing \$100, in which were placed two previous gifts of the Chapter; a tea chest off the brig *Peggy Stewart*, and a silver ink-stand bearing the Maryland coat-of-arms and the inscription "In memory of the Maryland Line." This ink-stand was used at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. Through the efforts of our Regent a beautiful sofa was recently made available for purchase by the Committee on the Maryland Room, the chairman of this committee, Miss Edith F. Boggs, being a member of our Chapter. The sofa came from the estate adjoining Monticello and Thomas Jefferson is said to have often used it.

In addition to paying our State and National per capita taxes, we subscribed \$20.25 for Immigrants' Manuals; \$2 to Ellis Island; \$8.10 for Old Trails roads; \$10 to the State Librarian for the purchase of books; \$5 to the Hawaiian School Fund; \$25 to the Girl Homemakers classes which are conducted at the Seamans Bethel Mission; \$10 to Kenmore; \$100 toward a year's scholarship at the Maryland State Normal School. We have endowed a room at St. Mary's Female Seminary, St. Mary's County, Md., at a cost of \$200, in memory of the Maryland Line soldiers; and have placed a subscription to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE in the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City.

In connection with the \$4,000 pledged by the State for the Maryland chimes in the Thanksgiving Tower at Valley Forge, the plan proposed by our Regent and adopted by the general committee, calling for the contribution of \$1 a year for three years from each Maryland Daughter, received 100 per cent backing from our Chapter.

The Chapter meets monthly from October to May at the homes of the members.

(MISS) HILDA BARRY,
Historian.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Conn.). For the season 1923-1924 there have been seven regular meetings, with an average attendance of thirty-six. The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. David Sykes. The Chapter voted the following expenditures: \$100 to be added to the Free Bed Fund of the Rockville City Hospital; \$50 to the International College at Springfield, Mass.; \$25 to the Tomasee Industrial School of Tomasee, S. C.

The names of Mrs. Thorpe, of Talcotville, and Mrs. W. B. Bean, of Stafford Springs, were proposed and accepted for membership. Mrs. Woodford gave a report of the State meeting held in Cheshire, October 12. Miss Pardee, of New Haven, State Chairman of the D. A. R. work at Ellis Island, told of the work and conditions there.

The November meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. T. Maxwell. Cards were enjoyed in the afternoon, after which a bounteous harvest supper was served. The December meeting was held at the home of Mrs. David L. Hondlow. Rev. Thomas Pace Haig gave a most interesting talk on his visit to Scotland last summer. The January meeting occurred at Mrs. J. C. Whittlesy's. The delegates and alternates were elected to represent the Chapter at the Continental Congress. Miss Ahlers, of Hartford, spoke on Americanization work among the Hartford foreign-born women. The February meeting was with Miss Elsie Cummings. The speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Clarence Quimby, principal of the South Manchester High School, who took for his subject, "Fabric of our Patriotism." There was no regular March meeting owing to the sudden death of Mrs. Arthur Bissell, our Chaplain.

At a meeting of the Board of Management, in March, it was voted to give \$10 toward a memorial to the late Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent.

The April meeting took place at Mrs. Charles Britton's, in Talcotville. Mrs. Skinner, of the Americanization Committee, announced that the certificate given each year by the D. A. R. to the pupil making the most progress in English in night school was to be presented to Miss Hulda Oswald, a German girl, who had been in this country but seven months.

Mrs. Nina Fayles Peck, of Hartford, entertained with readings and pianologues.

At our annual meeting in May the officers read their reports, the election of officers takes place, and the delegates give their reports of Continental Congress. At all of our meetings refreshments have been served by the Social Committee.

ABBIE B. IDE,
Recording Secretary.

Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter (District of Columbia) recalls with pleasure and sentiment the reception and dance in honor of its tenth anniversary, celebrated at the Women's City Club, February 17, 1925. The gathering included many D. A. R. celebrities and other distinguished guests, among whom were Mrs. John M. Beavers, Mrs. James J. Willey, Mrs.

David D. Caldwell, Mrs. Joseph N. Wheat, Mrs. Jason Waterman.

Mrs. Jaspar M. Beall, Regent of the Chapter, graciously received the guests as presented by Miss Gretna Perrott Boswell, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, founder of the Chapter, and its officers. This Chapter is fortunate in the fact that its past and honorary Regents, as well as its present Regent, Mrs. Jaspar M. Beall, can be regarded as extraordinary women, with forcefulness and character.

Upon this occasion, an artistic and most appropriate feature was the birthday cake which could be seen in the center of a large table, from which delightful refreshments were served. The letters "Abigail Hartman Rice," were inscribed upon the cake. Mrs. John M. Beavers, State Regent, cut the first slice of cake, while alternating at the table were: Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Mrs. Jason Waterman, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, Mrs. John Franklin Little, and Mrs. Marian M. Webster.

Members of Gov. Thomas Welles, of the Children of the American Revolution, had made many efforts to join a young ladies' chapter, but were not successful and became particularly desirous that Mrs. Emig create one, and so the Abigail Hartman Rice, consisting of 17 charter members, came into existence. As time went on it was decided to take in young married women, placing the age limit at 30 years, and so the Chapter took into its membership even greater numbers of young girls. One constitutional requirement, which has always been a part of the Chapter's history, is rotation in office after two years' of service. This has proven to be an excellent medium through which interest and activity is brought about, and as a result the Chapter has broadened extensively its scope and influence. Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter was named for one of the two women of whom Chester County, Pennsylvania, histories referred to the services of the wives of Zachariah Rice and Christian Hench, who on their daily errands as nurses, carried food and delicacies to the men at (Chester) Springs Hospital. These sacrificing women contracted typhoid fever and never fully recovered. Mrs. Clayton E. Emig is a descendant of both women.

(MISS) GRETNA PERROTT BOSWELL,
Press Chairman.

Cache la Poudre Chapter (Fort Collins, Colo.). For three years this Chapter has returned from the State Convention bearing the banner, which had been offered for the greatest increase in members, until now our membership has reached 154.



MEMBERS OF CACHE LA POUDE CHAPTER IN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY COSTUMES

Active interest is taken by the members and there is always a very good attendance at our meetings, and many patriotic programs have been prepared. Members of the Chapter always attend naturalization exercises held in the court room in February, at which meeting each new citizen is presented with a flag and an *Immigrants' Manual*.

We have contributed to various school funds. One program was entirely given over to Americanization, a talk being given by Prof. A. H. Dunn, who is the head of a local school for foreigners who live among us.

The social features this year have been most enjoyable. A patriotic party, in February, held in the Woman's building in the Agricultural College, was a great success. Most of the members were dressed in beautiful old Colonial costumes, and many old historical pictures and scenes were presented on the program.

The date of the Battle of Lexington, the Chapter always observes by having a luncheon, followed by a patriotic program.

The special effort of the Chapter this year has been to plant trees along a driveway in the cemetery; these are to be a memorial to our deceased members. Each tree will bear a marker with the name of the departed member, with dates; also the Chapter name and insignia of D. A. R.

The May meeting closed one of the most successful years in the history of this Chapter. All credit is due to the strenuous efforts of our Regent, Mrs. Neil Graham, and the hearty co-operation of the members.

MRS. CARRIE McCORMICK,
Historian.

Milwaukee Chapter (Milwaukee, Wis.) has been privileged during the last year (1924)

to place markers on the graves of two Real Daughters, Mrs. Betsey Leonard Newton and Mrs. Harriet Green Warren.

Mrs. Betsey Leonard Newton died in De Pere, Wis., in 1900, where she was buried. She was the wife of Abel Dinsmore Newton, and the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Ziba Leonard, of Bridgewater, Mass., and Chloe Shaw, of Middleboro, Mass. In 1774 Ziba Leonard, then eighteen years old, joined a company of Minute Men. When out for exercise on the morning of April 19, 1775, the "Alarm" of the beginning of hostilities reached them; they were ordered to march to Boston, but later the order was countermanded. He immediately enlisted regularly and marched with his company to the siege of Boston; he was discharged and re-enlisted. Returning the latter part of 1778 from a trip to the West Indies, the boat was captured by the British and held for a few days; when released they sailed for Charleston where, because of the embargo, they were obliged to remain four months, when he returned to Massachusetts.

Ziba Leonard is described by his daughter, Mrs. Newton, as a man of great force of character, excellent judgment and mechanical skill of a high order. He was a farmer and housewright and he pursued both trades after the war. In disposition he was modest and amiable, social and affectionate, with a fine sense of humor. As a member of the Episcopal Church he maintained a life of Christian integrity that was more than a name. He died in Ashfield, Mass., July 7, 1845, and is buried in Buckland, Mass.

The marker furnished by Milwaukee Chapter for the grave of his daughter, Mrs. Betsey Leonard Newton, in De Pere cemetery, was



MEMORIAL TABLET, PORT ALLEGANY

dedicated by De Pere Chapter October 15, 1924.

On November 8, 1924, Milwaukee Chapter unveiled a marker on the grave of Mrs. Harriet Green Warren in Wauwatosa cemetery near Milwaukee. The ceremony was in charge of the Regent, Mrs. George B. Averill, and the Registrar, Mrs. Hugh Cameron; two great-granddaughters of Mrs. Warren, little Julia and Winifred Loomis, removed the flag covering the marker at the appropriate time.

Harriet Green Warren was the daughter of Noah Green, who enlisted with his father from Windsor, Berkshire County, Conn., when he was but fourteen years old. His superior officers in the Continental Army thought him too much of a boy. Bravely surmounting this mortifying obstacle, he took up arms and served faithfully as one of the mass of private soldiers. After the War of the Revolution was over he served for several years as a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

Harriet was the daughter of Noah Green's second wife, Betsey, and half-sister to several older brothers. After the father's death Harriet and her mother moved to Rushville, N. Y., where one of the brothers was in business, and Harriet taught school. Her own schooling had begun at the early age of three years, and at six she was going after the cows, helping to care for the milk and to make butter; she was

also able to spin and was considered something of a prodigy. In 1839 she came west and visited a brother in Michigan; again, a few years later she visited another brother in Brookfield, Wis., where she was wooed and won by Joseph Warren—an indirect descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren. In March, 1893, Mrs. Warren and her daughter, Carrie Green Warren, joined Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R., thus becoming charter members. The daughter, now Mrs. Benjamin E. Harwood, is, after an absence of some years, again a member of Milwaukee Chapter.

(MRS.) JENNIE A. JAMISON,
Historian.

Canoe Place Chapter (Port Allegany, Pa.). After the work of securing a suitable boulder from among the adjacent hills, and the placing of it as a memorial to a deceased charter member, Mrs. Blanch Phillips, the real work of the memorial tablet began, and July 2, 1922, will long be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of Port Allegany, because of the unveiling of the beautiful bronze tablet dedicated to World War veterans, soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses from the borough of Port Allegany and vicinity, and the presentation of it to the people of Port Allegany and their descendants forever.

At the hour appointed the home band playing softly, came down the street followed by the D. A. R. members bearing a magnificent silk flag (a gift from one of our members, Mrs. A. M. Selden, and carried for the first time) and formed a half circle around the flag-draped boulder (that flag having been presented to the Chapter by the borough burgess) where a great crowd had assembled and members of the American Legion stood at attention.

Suddenly, from out the Sabbath quiet came the clear notes of the bugle call, followed by "America," played by the band. Invocation was then offered by Mrs. Ogden B. Lay, reading by Mrs. Alpha Roys, followed by a solo, "My Own United States," by one of our members, Miss Arlene Holden. Presentation of the tablet to the borough by the then Regent, Mrs. George L. Strause, making the tablet the possession of the borough of Port Allegany, and at the words "I present to you," two little granddaughters of the American Revolution, Jane Colcord and Barbara Burtch, drew aside the flags and revealed the bronze tablet, bearing, beside the two hundred and sixty names, sixteen gold stars. Those dear mothers were there and indeed it was a touching scene. Surely the spirit of '76 must have come down through the years and into the blood of the tiny three

and four-year-olds who did their part so gracefully and well, worthy helpers of the Daughters who worked so faithfully for a memorial which would tell to future generations the story of the part which Port Allegany bore in the great World War.

The presentation was, in behalf of the borough, feelingly responded to, "pledging in the name of the people, protection for the tablet, and reverence for the names which it bears," and while the heart of the assembled multitude glowed with patriotism, inspiration by the spirit of the hour, there came from the band that anthem of ours which uncovers the heads of men and thrills all true Americans—the Star Spangled Banner. Like our gallant forbears, "They dreamed, they dared, they died when need arose,

In true Americans, their red blood flows,
Who fail to honor it, we call our Country's
foes.

To be American, is to be one—
In whom these brave inheritances run,
A worthy Daughter or a noble Son."

(MRS. OGDEN B.) CATHERINE E. LAY,
Regent.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pa.). The thirtieth anniversary of Harrisburg Chapter was happily celebrated June 19, 1924, with the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. John Brown Heron; Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau; Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield; Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, and twenty Regents of the Central District, as honor guests.

The day's events began with a luncheon at the home of Mrs. William Elder Bailey, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, after which members and guests motored to the site of the old New-Side churchyard, in South Hanover township, where a handsome granite marker bearing a bronze tablet, was dedicated to "the pioneers, frontier defenders, soldiers of the French and Indian wars, the American Revolution and the War of 1812" buried there.

The exercises included singing "America;" prayer by the Rev. Dr. Harry B. King, pastor of old Paxton Church; dedication by the Regent, Miss Cora Lee Snyder, who said in closing: "Those who are sleeping here stood for much in the early history of Pennsylvania, and it is with affection and reverence that we think of them and honor them for the high ideals and their service which made possible for us this wonderful country; and we pray we may have always before us the inspiration of their lives, shown in their love for God,



GRANITE MARKER AND BRONZE TABLET
ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE
OLD NEW-SIDE CHURCHYARD, LOWER
PAXTON TOWNSHIP, BY HARRISBURG
CHAPTER

for home and native land." Mrs. Heron accepted the marker for the State D. A. R., saying that "these pioneers are worthy of the highest veneration and praise, for wherever they went they took their Bible with them and established their church."

Adjutant General Frank D. Beary spoke for the soldiers of all the wars, urging "each one to carry on the work these heroes left unfinished, in remembrance of the noble ideals they lived and died for." The President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, stressed the spirit of nationalism in a brief speech, and Bishop Darlington pronounced the benediction after the audience sang the Long-metre Doxology.

Little Barbara O'Neill, daughter of the Chapter Historian, Mrs. John F. O'Neill, unveiled the tablet, which bears the names of twenty-eight old settlers. Back of the marker stand twelve gravestones, which have been reclaimed, and the plot is beautified by a carpet of myrtle and marked by corner posts of granite with boxwood growing between.

The church, of which the Rev. John Roan was pastor from 1745 to 1774, disappeared 125 years ago and the churchyard has been aban-

doned for fifty years. Some time ago the land was cleared and plowed, the few stones being thrown against a tree, the farmer feeling sure no one would ever claim them or the land.

Later in the afternoon a large and brilliant reception was held in the Civic Club, with Miss Snyder presiding, and giving a brief history of the Chapter, which has a membership of 165. Miss Caroline Pearson, honorary Regent, was the only charter member present. Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Heron made brief addresses, and a large silk flag, with bronze eagle capping the staff, was presented to the Chapter by a few interested friends.

The day's festivities closed with a buffet supper party at the historic residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Elder Bailey, where many representative people of the city had the pleasure of meeting the distinguished guests. This is the third memorial in which Harrisburg Chapter has been vitally interested, the others being a bronze gateway at old Paxton graveyard and memorial gates at Silver Spring, in Cumberland County.

ELIZABETH L. O'NEILL,
Historian.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter (Walton, N. Y.). We all have our experiences in Chapter life that glow with pride and interest. As we have found inspiration and pleasure reading many of those moments in the lives of our sister Chapters, we trust you will be glad to share one of our rare occasions with us.

Walton is a small town of five thousand, situated in the beautiful Catskill country. Named for William Walton, Jr., King's patentee and a founder of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the town prides itself for its generations of American-born, for its lack of foreign element and its splendid ancestry.

To quote from the "Founders and Founding of Walton," by Arthur North, local Historian: "The settlement was formed prior to the post-Revolutionary rush by men who were not typical frontiersmen, but who more nearly approximated the highest professional and business type. Back of them stretched generations of culture, education, and public service."

The intellectual and wholesome atmosphere they created still lingers on. So it happened on June 21, 1924, at the invitation of one of Walton's most loyal citizens, Arthur W. North, Walton celebrated an impressive thirty-year intercollegiate campfire reunion, some fifty colleges being represented.

At this time the Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, D. A. R., participated in the unveiling of



BOULDER AND TABLET, DEDICATED
JUNE 21, 1924, WALTON, NEW YORK

a bronze tablet set in a glacial boulder brought from the surrounding hills and which marked the historic founding of Walton by Revolutionary War veterans.

The unveiling took place before our fine library, a memorial to a son of Walton, William S. Ogden, first mayor of Chicago and builder of the Union Pacific.

On the lawn rested the flag-draped boulder. After an invocation by the Rev. Yale Lyon, St. Stephen and Oxford, Prof. Howell Townsend read a psalm from the identical book his ancestor, Dr. Platt Townsend, Yale 1750, and some time physician to George Washington, used when he early read prayers in Walton.

The beautiful dedicatory services I shall quote direct from the pen of Arthur North in his booklet "The Glow of the Campfire": The proceedings were placed in the capable hands of the Regent of the local D. A. R., Mrs. Helen Sturgis Pond. Seldom has a more beautiful and attractive spectacle been presented than the youthful pageantry following. At a signal from the Regent, an outpouring of willowy little damsels, Kate Greenway sunbonnet babies of long ago, laden with baskets of flowers, came skipping from either side of the blue-stone library building. Curving lines of radiant little creatures, light as thistledown, graceful as so many fawns of the wildwood, they danced and skipped while a storm of applause from the packed streets and lawns greeted them. Pausing breathless, in facing lines, they formed a lane before the stone steps of the library. Another signal, and two childish heralds of the Revolutionary period stepped gravely forth from the building, signaling to the four winds for those of the blood of the founders of Walton. In quick response, two by two, out marched a group of little descendants, the boys in Robin Hood costume, the girls in Colonial garb.

Proceeding down the aisle they formed about the flag-draped boulder with the other little



TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, CAPTAIN ISRAEL HARRIS CHAPTER,
GRANVILLE, N. Y., MAY, 1924

children a merry, twinkling star. Another signal and they strewed their flowers that the star form would remain when they had passed on.

The children grouped about the boulder while the "Continental" fired a salute, re-loaded, and fired again, soberly handling their slender ramrods and powder charges. The flag was drawn aside and the unveiling was over.

HELEN WHITE WEBSTER,
Historian.

Captain Israel Harris Chapter (Granville, N. Y.), with a membership of eighty-four, is most active in promoting the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution and enjoys a merited reputation for many successful undertakings. Manifesting a high order of loyalty and patriotism, the members have always been willing to further the endeavors of the Society.

This Chapter has contributed generously to all activities sponsored by the National and State organizations. Because of the large foreign element in Granville, the Americanization work has been stressed with unusual success. Interest in American history and government has been promoted by offering prizes in three grades of the schools for the highest standing in American history and medals for the best essay on "What the Constitution of the United States Means to Me." In keeping with the

spirit of progression and service, the Chapter has for two years endorsed and financially assisted the Throat Clinic, and as a result the efficiency and health of the alien children have been materially improved.

In other ways the Chapter has been active, and, although much of the work is not of great importance, it has served to stimulate interest in the Society and to benefit the community and the organization. Distribution of the creeds, assistance in the erection of a memorial to the World War heroes, co-operation with the G. A. R. in Decoration Day services, maintenance of a flag in one of the parks, and a copy of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine kept in the public library.

The Chapter has devoted considerable time and study to the compilation of a complete and accurate history of the Revolutionary soldiers of the town, which will be of value to future generations.

During the past year the program has comprised papers on the history of the towns of Washington County, which locality is replete with historic incidents and Revolutionary lore, frequently termed "The War Path of America." Captain Israel Harris Chapter is but an illustration of what can and is being accomplished by the smaller Chapters of the D. A. R. whose members are active and loyal.

IDA M. BARDEN,
Regent.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

8952. CARR.—In Carr Family Records, p. 53, is the following: Caleb Carr b in Jamestown, R. I. Nov. 1702 d W. Greenwich, R. I. 1769, had s Thurston b 2 July 1756 W Greenwich, set in Stephentown, N. Y. & d there 1812. As Caleb d 1769, he had no Rev. rec. His w Sarah, b Nov 1711, aft her husband's death removed with her chil to Stephentown, N. Y., the adjoining town to Hancock, Mass. I have located her grave in Hancock with those of several of her chil. but have not located those of her sons Caleb & Thurston, she d Nov 1798.—Mrs. G. B. Waterman, 14 Southworth St., Wiamstown, Mass.

JOHNSON.—Azal, son of Benj & Mary Walker Johnson b 1732 mar 1757 Rebecca Wilson, served in French & Indian War at age of 26. He was 1st Corporal in Capt. Abraham Foster's Co., was at the Battle of Lexington 19 Apr 1775; was mem of Capt. Winn's 3rd Co. of Foot 13 May 1875; was drafted from Col. Walker's Co. for the Northward Army 1777 to re-inforce Gen. Gates. He d in Chesterfield, N. H., 1810. Ref:—N. Eng. Genealogical & Historical Register, Vol. 9, p. 278.—Mrs H. D. Henry, 6 S. College St., Athens, Ohio.

CALDWELL.—Robert Caldwell husband of Mary Stephenson is buried on the farm in Callaway Co., Mo. on which I was born. Have photograph of his grave. Am compiling a history of his desc. & would like to corres.—Miss Dola M. Caldwell, Kirksville, Mo.

WILLIAMS.—John Williams a primitive Baptist preacher mar — Davis & removed from Va. to Ky. about the close of the Rev. His chil Jane b. 25 July 1784 d La Salle Co., Ill. 20 May 1832, massacred by Indians; John Jr.; David b 14 Dec. 1799 d in Crawford Co., Ill. 14 Dec 1879; Curtis; dau who mar — Kirby

of Dubois Co., Ind. Page Williams in Cass Co., Ill. entered a homestead 1826 mar Myra Rucker & d 12 Aug 1843 aged 40 yrs. John & Curtis Williams had homesteads in Bureau Co. Ill. 1830. Jane Williams Hall was living in that Co. at that time so assume that John & Curtis were her bros. Rev. John d abt 1810 Warren Co., Ky. & his wid mar Stephen McDaniel & moved to Dubois Co., Ind. nr Evansville. In the *Life of Jefferson Davis* written by his wife is the following: Three brothers by the name of Davis came to America from Wales the early part of the 18 century & set at Philadelphia. The youngest Evan removed to Ga. & was father of Samuel who was the father of Jefferson Davis. When Samuel was abt 16 yrs of age his wid mother sent him with supplies to his two half bros, Daniel & Isaac Williams, who were serving in Rev. aft the delivery Sam'l decided to remain with them in Ga. & S. Car. where the army was then doing duty. Aft several yrs service he raised a Co. of Inf. in Ga. & went to the rescue of the patriots at Savannah. He mar Jane Cook a Scotch-Irish lady of S. Car. Jeff Davis' grandmother's maiden n was Emery but she was the wid of a Williams whose 1st name is not known, but likely a kinsman of John Williams who mar Miss Davis.—Wm. E. Raily, Ky. Historical Society.

HARMEN.—Dea. Oliver Harmen b 1756 came to Painsville, O. from Rutland, Vt. in 1815, where he resided several yrs & then removed to Kirtland, same county. He mar Mary Plumb & had 4 chil. He was a Rev. patriot, service commencing 21 Oct 1781. He d 9 Jan 1843 in his 87th yr. & is buried on his farm. Was a pensioner. Ref:—Rev. Soldiers buried in Lake Co. Ohio.—Mrs. Lloyd Wyman, 418 Walnut Ave., Painesville, Ohio.

12237. HOUSTON.—Communicate with Mrs. Letitia P. Wilson, 3905 Gwynn Oak Ave., Baltimore, Md., who may be able to assist you.

12237. HOUSTON.—I have the Huston, Watson & Kerr families of Washington & Lancaster Co. Pa. back to 1725, also the Stephenson family of Donegal allied with Kerr & Watson. Communicate with Mrs. Luella Woods Mackenzie, Moulton, Iowa.

12259. ANTES.—Write J. H. McMinn, Williamsport, Pa. am sure he can assist you as he is a desc of Col John Henry Antes. Also consult *Life & Times of Henry Antes & On the Frontier with Col. Antes* both of which were written by Rev. Edwin McMinn who in 1914 was living in Santa Paula, Cal. Joseph H. McMinn a gr.gr.gr.son of Col John Henry Antes in 19—pub a souvenir booklet "*Lieut. Col. John Henry Antes*" which may still be obtained.—Miss Florence App, 824 R St., Fresno, Cal.

12264. STEELE.—Rachel b 3 Dec 1795, dau of Wm. Robinson & his 1st w Jane Carson mar Adam Steele & had chil Robt., Mary, Eliz., James & Nancy. The Robinson fam lived at one time in Fayette Co., Pa., nr Uniontown. The early court recs have many references to the family but I have not found any farther back than the birth of Wm. 7 Aug 1764. The fam. later migrated to Ohio & some were pioneers in Fayette Co., O. nr Bloomingburg.—Miss Stella Robinson Fox, 619 N. Salisbury St., Lafayette, Ind.

12271. SPIERS.—Have some Mays data from Bedford City, Va. Would like to correspond.—Mrs. J. E. Reese, Wyman Park Apt., Baltimore, Md.

12274. HILL.—The Hill Family pub 1905 by Mrs. Giles C. Courtney gives the following: Richard Gregory Tunstall of King & Queen Co. Va. Mar for his 1st w Lucy, dau of Samuel Hill & his w Miss Lewis of Spottsylvania Co., Va. who removed to Logan Co. Ky. Samuel was the 2nd son of Robert & grson of Col. Humphrey Hill. Richard Gregory Tunstall mar for his 2nd w, a cousin of his 1st, Jane Graham, eldest dau of Henry & Sallie Wolfolk Hill. Henry was a younger son of Robert & grson of Col. Humphrey Hill.—Mrs. E. H. Clark, 470 Park Ave., N. Y.

12280. VIOLETT.—The number of Land Bounty Warrant issued to John Violett by Va. for services as private in Va. Cont. Line for 200 acres, dated 6/24/1783 is \$1104. A letter addressed to the General Land Office, Interior Dept. Wash., D. C. asking for photostat copy of this Warrant, giving No. will prob. produce the original Warrant, the assignments endorsed thereon & the patent issued to the assignee thereof, if all these things are requested. Un-

certified copies cost very little. As the Warrant was taken to Ky. the same information may be obtained at the Land Office, Frankfort, Ky. but from copies only.—W. M. C.

WELLS.—Ashbel, 5th son of Ebenezer & Rachel Skinner Welles b 25 Aug 1734 d 5 Aug 1819. West Hartford Church Records. Another note without ref. states Ashbel Wells mar Abigail Kellogg. Another states Ashbel Welles, Jr. of Hartford mar 2nd 1794 Mary Hopkins b 1764; mar 1st Anna — who d 1 Apr. 1793. Ebenezer Welles mar Rachel Skinner 19 May 1726 & another Ebenezer Wells mar the wid. Eliz. Seymour 23 Nov. 1763. These two items are credited to Hist. Catalogue, 1st Church (Hartford) p. 243.—Mrs. F. F. Knous, 265 Bassett St., New Haven, Conn.

11959. MYERS.—I have the Genealogy of desc of Christian & Hans Myers & other pioneers, by Rev. A. J. Fritz of Milton, N. J. pub. 1896 at Harleysville, Pa. write to me.—Mrs. Helen Myers Warren, 984 E. Stark St., Portland, Ore.

QUERIES

12357. KING.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Wm. King b 20 Jan 1743 d 5 Feb 1817 buried W. Winfield, N. Y. & of his w Thankful Warner b 30 June 1741 d 4 May 1824 mar 1 Jan 1767.

(a) WARNER.—Wanted to corres with desc of Spencer Warner who mar 26 Mch 1820 at Pawlett, Vt. Harriet King.

(b) STODDARD.—Would like to corres with desc of Allen Stoddard of Rupert, Bennington Co., Vt. who mar 14 Feb. 1816, Sally King at Pawlett, Vt.

(c) BURDICK.—Would like to corres with desc of Salina King b 4 Jan 1806 at Pawlett, Vt. mar — Burdick. Res. West Winfield, N. Y. Had dau Salina & other chil.—W. W. B.

12358. FRENCH.—Thos. French b. Hayford, Eng. emig to Burlington, N. J. 1680 d at Rancocas N. J. 1699. Mar 1st in Eng 1660 at Parish Ch. of Whitton Jane Atkins. Their 9th ch John b 1673. Eng. mar at Burlington Quaker Meeting Ann —. Wanted her maiden n with gen. John French mar 2nd 1724 Sarah Mason Wickward. Chas. s of John & Ann French b 1704 nr Burlington mar & had dau Margaret who mar 24 Dec 1744 Wm. Hooper, at Northampton Twp Burlington Co. N. J. Wanted maiden name of his w & names of their other chil.

(a) WEEKS.—Wanted ances & dates of b, m & d of Benj. Weeks, Rev. sol. from Barnstable Co., Mass. who mar Elsie Stacy. Their chil were Stutely, Joseph Benj. b 1798 mar Elsie Wilcox. Wanted also her date of b & ances.

(b) MCINTYRE.—Wanted n of w, dates of b, m & d of Joseph McIntyre, Rev. sol from Vt. His son Abraham b 12 Aug 1766 d in Elbridge N. Y. 1842 mar twice. Wanted na of his 1st w, he mar 2nd Jemima Brackett.—*J. N. T.*

12359. FICKLING.—Three Fickling bros set on coast of S. Car. & two others in Va. The church on Edisto Island, S. C. gives list of subscribers for erecting a Chapel of Ease. An act was passed 7 Apr. 1770 & Commissioners appointed including 4 Ficklings, Jos., James, Jeremiah & Samuel. This infor was taken from Dalcho's Church History of S. C. Wanted gen of Jeremiah Fickling who d 1860 & had an only s David Benjamin who d 1895.—*L. F. W.*

12360. CAMPBELL.—Wanted gen. Rev. rec & all infor possible of Patrick Campbell who was b 9 Sept. 1760 d 8 Aug 1818, mar 31 Jan 1792 Frances Stockton. Their chil were Eleanor; Eliza mar 1814 at Mercersburg, Pa. Josias McKinnie; James; Anna Mariah; David; Jane; Margaretta; Wm.; John; George S.; & Catharine Louisa.—*G. B. C.*

12361. MCHANEY-DILLON-WORD. — Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Andrew McHaneay who mar 23 Feb. 1786 in Va. Mary Dillon. Their chil were Thos. b 2 Feb. 1787; Eliz. b 7 Jan 1789; Henry b 30 Sept 1794 these remained in Va. & their later history is not known; Lucy b 16 Mch 1792 mar Henry Whitlow; Polly b 26 Feb 1797 mar Tom Pemberton; Nancy b 25 Jan 1799 mar John Alex. Smith; Wm. b 23 Mch 1790 mar Sarah Word of Va. b 25 June 1796 & their chil were b in Wilson Co., Tenn. Wanted gen of Sarah Word. & Rev. rec in line—*M. J. W.*

12362. CHASE.—Wanted parentage of John Chase & maiden n & gen of his w Phebe. Lived in Jefferson Co., Tenn. John Chase's will is recorded in that County. Tradition says his wife's name was Phebe Bates & that they were mar at Boston; would like proof of this. He mentions gr son Obed.

(a) CAMPBELL.—Wanted parentage of Matthew Campbell & of his w Jane McDoudald of Granger Co., Tenn. Their oldest ch was b 1800. Matthew Campbell had bros James & Isaac.—*E. C.*

12363. ALLEN.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Henry Allen b 9 Dec. 1776 mar 1804 Orma Powers of Vt.

(a) FENTON.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Thos. Fenton who d 17 Jan 1778 at Charlton, Mass., Serg't in Rev. mar Charity Dennis.

(b) POWERS.—Wanted names of w & chil of Joseph Powers b 27 Aug 1750 of Littleton.—*H. F.*

12364. BAILEY.—Wanted parentage, place of b & dates of Esther & Betsy Bailey. Esther b 26 June 1767 d 25 Dec. 1850 mar 16 Jan 1794

James Hyndshaw who was in 1st Bat. of Associators from Northampton Co., Pa. He afterwards lived at Easton Pa & later was Sheriff of Sussex Co., N. J. Did Esther's father have Rev. rec.?

(a) HYNDSHAW.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of James Hyndshaw.

(b) MONRO.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Robert Monro of Roxbury Twp. Morris Co., N. J. b. 1716 d 1st July 1804. Was in the French & Indian Wars. mar Mary — b 1732 d 1st Mch 1805. Chil. John, Wm. b. 1764 d 27 Apr. 1854 mar 1st Jemima Baxter b. 1765 d 28 Dec. 1832; mar 2nd Eliz. Woodruff d 27 Sept 1864 aged 87 yrs.; Robert; James; Ann; Mary; Eliz. Wanted place of res of Robert prior to Flanders where he & his s Wm. are buried in the old M. E. Church Yard.

(c) COOK.—Wanted Rev. rec of Col. James Cook of Morris Co., N. J. b 25 Mch 1760 d 25 Mch 1836, son of Col Ellis Cook of Hanover, N. J. who was b Southampton, L. I. 1732 mar 1st Eliz. Phebe Condit 25 Nov 1781, mar 2nd Ruth Woodbridge Pierson 3 Sept 1786. Wanted date & place of b of Ruth Pierson & location of the graves of Ruth & of her husband, Col James Cook.—*M. M. R.*

12365. SMITH.—Wanted infor concerning names, places, dates of b, m & d of parentage, bros & sis of Polly Smith b 1781 d 1831 in Western, N. Y. Her father's n was Silas—*A. R. R.*

12366. COOPER.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of John W. Cooper b nr Staunton, Va. abt 1745 emig to Ashe Co., N. C. abt 1770. Wanted also ances of his w Sarah Juliett Randolph b nr Staunton or Lynchburg, Va. abt 1750. Their chil were Vinson b 1769 mar Lurane Curl; Harry b 1771; David b 1773 mar Eliz. Wadlington, 2nd Eliz. Orr; Rhoda b 1776; John b 1779; Polly b 1782; Geo b 1784; Wm b 1787. Served prob from Wilkes Co. N. C.—*L. C. W.*

12367. MILLER-MADALINE.—Wanted ances of Wm., Arthur & Francis Miller, mems of Baptist Church organized 29 Feb. 1804 at home of Wm. Miller in what is now Etna, Tompkins Co., N. Y. From where did they come to Tompkins Co.? Wanted also ances of Sarah Madaline, w of Wm. Miller b 1776/77.

(a) AMMARMAN.—Wanted names of chil of Edward Ammerman listed on Census Report of 1790 as res of Northampton Co., Pa.

(b) PATRICK-ROGERS-BUEL.—Wanted ances of Matthew Patrick & Eliz. Rogers mar 20 Nov 1726 in Voluntown, Conn. Chil Patrick, John, Lydia, Jacob, Wm., Robert b 29 Apr. 1740, Ebenezer. Wanted also gen of Lois Buel who mar 6 Dec 1763 in Voluntown, Robert Patrick.

(c) VAN ARSDALEN.—Cornelis Simonse Van Arsdalen of Flatlands mar 3 times. Which

wife was the mother of Janetje who mar Derk Barkeloo 11 Sept. 1709.

(d) MONFOORT.—Wanted ances of Peter Monfoort & of his w Sarah de Plancken, early set of New Amsterdam, mar 1630 in Amsterdam, Holland.—*E. C. M.*

12368. PARSONS-LATHROP-BENTON.—Allen Parsons & Eliz. Lathrop were mar Nov 1833, was it in Enfield or New Haven, Conn? Wanted surname of her father & any infor of him, her mother was Martha Benton. Wanted Rev. rec of her father Samuel Benton. Bros & sis of Eliz. Lathrop were Martha, Prudence, James, Orlando, Frederick & Elijah.

(a) MEACHAM.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Lt. Benj. Meacham, father of Eliz. who mar Eldad Parsons 15 Dec. 1763 at Enfield, Conn. She was b 1739.—*I. W. B.*

12369. MILLS.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of James Mills b 1757 mar Eliz. Ross b 1755.

(a) TODD.—Wanted ances of Phoebe Todd b 1799 dau of Thos. & — Freiland Todd.

(b) SOUTHERLAND.—Wanted parentage of Mary Southerland who mar Thos. Martin & lived in Washington Co., O. in 1821.

(c) TRACY.—Michael Tracy mar Bridget McLaughlin & lived in Phila., Pa. Did he have Rev. rec? Wanted McLaughlin gen.—*A. E. H.*

12370. VANCE.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Samuel Vance who mar Sallie Hampton. Their dau Lucinda b 23 Feb 1810 mar Thos. J. Wilhoite.

(a) WILHOITE.—Wanted any infor of Arion Wilhoite whose s Benj. mar Sarah Ann Berry.

(b) JONES.—Wanted any infor of Wm. Jones, 1st of Va. & later of Ky. or Miss. & of his son Daniel who mar Martha Archer, whose mother was a Whitworth.—*M. E. J.*

12371. MATHER.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of same, of Timothy Mather, 1711-1800 & of his son John N. Mather, 1742-1807.—*H. L. B.*

12372. SELDEN-FARRAND.—Thos Selden, Rev. sol. mar 13 Nov. 1760 in Hadley Mass. Jane Farrand. Wanted her parentage & date of birth & names & dates of their chil.—*R. C. G.*

12373. NICKERSON.—Issacher Nickerson had s Issacher Jr. b prob in Putnam-Dutchess Co., N. Y. abt 1758. Wanted name of his 1st wife. Chil b in Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Dau Ann b 1800. Issacher mar 2nd Jane Kerris of Conklin, Broome Co., N. Y. 1843. He d 1852 at Montrose, Pa. where he is buried. Would like to corres with desc.—*R. S. L. H.*

12374. WELLES.—Wanted name of wife of Ichabod Welles, posthumous child of Capt. Thos. Welles 3rd, 1712-1758. Where was he born & where did he die?—*J. S. K.*

12375. BACHELDER.—Wanted parentage, place & date of birth of Mary Bachelder who mar 3 Jan 1777 at S. Hampton, N. H. Ebenezer French.—*J. W. H.*

12376. McDILL-MADILL-MACDILL.—Wanted proof of Rev. rec of Thos. McDill 1725-1794, lived in S. Car. during Rev.

(a) CHESTNUT.—Wanted any infor & proof of Rev. rec of father of Margaret Chestnut b. 25 Dec. 1778 mar 8 May 1798/9 James McDill, prob in S. Car. lived in Fairfield Dist. S. C. in 1807 removed to Roseville, O. later to Preble Co. & in 1836 to Warren Co., Ill. D. 29 Feb. 1848 & is buried in South Henderson Cemetery.

(b) FINDLEY.—Wanted ances with dates & names of wife & chil of David Findley b in Ireland 9 Mch 1761 came to America when young, enlisted in Cont. Army serving under Capt. Samuel Miller 8th Pa. Reg't. Lived 1818 in Clark Co., Ind., d 3 Sept. 1838 in Warren now Henderson Co. Ill. Wanted also maiden n & ances of wife of his s Alex. Agnes — b in Westmoreland Co., Pa. 11 May 1795 prob mar in Clark Co., Ind. abt 1812. Alex. Kindley d abt 1817 & 2 yrs later she mar John B. Courtney who d 12 July 1847. 1845 removed to Oregon where she d 28 Sept. 1880. Would like to corres with anyone interested.—*E. M. A.*

12377. ANDERSON.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec on line of Solomon S. Anderson b in Limington Me. 10 Sept. 1799 & d in Parsonfield, Me. 14 Mch 1874. His w Catherine Sawyer of Baldwin, Me. d 15 Dec. 1831. Wanted her ances with Rev. rec also.—*T. F. K.*

12378. HEATH.—Wanted parentage, place of birth, Rev. rec & maiden n of wife of James Heath of "Richland" Va. Richland Co. S. C. was named for the home place by his son Thomas who moved to S. Car.

(a) WILLIAMSON.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Roland Williamson whose dau Mary mar Thos. Heath, son of James. Aft the death of Mary's mother Roland Williamson mar as his 2nd w the wid of Col David Hopkins. Roland was on a committee to meet Gen. Lafayette when he made his visit to Amer. aft the war.—*I. H. S.*

12379. ESTES-THORPE.—Benj. Estes lived in Bedford Co., Va. during Rev. He mar Cecilia (Selah) Thorpe & had 15 chil. Wanted the gen of both fams.

(a) FRENCH.—Robt French lived in Va. 1750-1800; mar Catherine Rogers. Their chil were Wm. James, John, Thos., & Nancy who mar — Corbin. Wanted ances of Robert French.—*V. V. M. O.*

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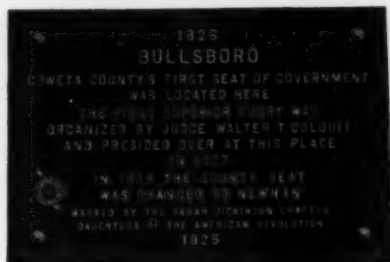
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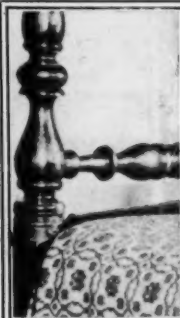
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